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[Reprinted from the "Grocers' Chronicle" of July 29, 1893.]

HOW TO STOP FRAUD IN THE SALE OF PROPRIETARY GOODS

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

WE have over and over again received complaints that in the sale of proprietary articles unscrupulous retailers substitute, when possible, cheaper and inferior articles for the one asked for, the reputation of which have been made at great outlay for advertising and costly processes to ensure superiority of quality. How to stop such fraud is a problem many a manufacturer is trying to solve. Having noticed an advertisement of Mr. Thomas Keating, manufacturer of the well-known insect-powder, in which £5 reward is offered to the first person who would give such information as would lead to the conviction of anyone who improperly sold other powder as Keating's, a representative of the *Grocers' Chronicle* called at the firm's offices in Bride Lane, City, one day this week to make inquiries as to the result of this experiment in amateur detective work. We were very courteously received by Mr. John Wylde, the manager of the firm, who expressed his readiness to give all information practicable upon the subject.

"What suggested to you the adoption of such a method?" asked the interviewer.

"The fact that for years past I have received complaints from consumers that when they went into a shop to buy our powder they were served with an inferior article which was handed to them without any excuse or word of explanation, gave me the idea of testing the accuracy of these complaints by offering a reward for such evidence as would lead to the conviction of offenders. We had been at very great expense for a long time trying to detect cases of fraud, but, of course, if we sent a person specially to buy at places where we might suspect fraud was going on, they would be recognised as strangers and would be served with the genuine article as asked for. If, on the other hand, we encouraged the ordinary consumers to co-operate with us by offering the £5 reward, we should stand a better chance."

"Have you ever found any fraudulent distributor discriminating between his customers, then?"

"Oh yes. Not long ago we caught a chemist doing it. If a well-dressed adult went into his shop and asked for Keating's powder, he got it, but if a child or an apparently uneducated person went in and asked for it, a tin of the chemist's own preparation was given without explanation. We caught him at last, however, by our "amateur" system, as you call it, and the result was that he had to pay over £60 for his fraud, and submit to a perpetual injunction restraining him from attempting such a trick any more."

"Have you had many cases of detection under your new system?"

"It has only been in operation a few months, but already we have had over a dozen cases, all of which have proved genuine, and we have paid the reward to the informer directly we have got an injunction against the offender. Here is a letter I have received this morning giving information against a man."

"What is your *modus operandi* in such cases?"

"When we get information lodged the matter is thoroughly investigated by our lawyers, who, as soon as they have obtained the necessary evidence, issue a writ and go on with an action for an injunction against the offender. We have been compelled to take this extreme course in order to secure our legal rights. If the wrongdoer is wise he immediately, on receipt of the writ, opens negotiations with a view to a settlement of the case out of court. Thus he saves himself an expense of probably £100, the costs which are necessarily incurred in an action in the High Court, as that entails the drawing-up of evidence, the lodging of affidavits, and the attendance of witnesses at the trial. But we do not want to subject either ourselves or the offender to the trouble, annoyance, and expense, unless he is obstinate and refuses to come to terms."

"What do you mean by 'come to terms'?"

"Premising that this matter is left to my solicitors—there are three ways of treating the cases. 1st. The substitutor

can fight if he chooses. Now, as I don't bark till I can bite, this simply means in the end he is bound to lose, and a lost Chancery suit means a considerable sum. 2nd. If allowed by my solicitors, he can submit to an injunction before the case is called; the advantage to me is simply I am saved some trouble, and a certain amount of publicity is gained to act as a warning to others. 3rd. Proceedings can be stayed if the defendant pays all costs, publicly apologises, and enters into an agreement as to the future, all at his own expense. Practically he has his choice, although either course is a very unpleasant one for him. We are, however, determined not to withdraw from any action unless one of the three courses I have mentioned is adopted. We feel that if persons will behave fraudulently towards us they must pay the reward given for their detection and the costs incurred in advertising their apology."

"Do the public get to know about your action?"

"Decidedly. We had a most amusing instance of how the news about our proceedings spread. We discovered a chemist in a small country town who had been substituting inferior powder for Keating's, and proceeded successfully against him. The matter got to the ears of the vicar of the parish, and, as the chemist was a sidesman in the parish church, the matter was discussed with the churchwardens, with the result that the chemist was struck out from the roll of sidesmen, and no longer carried around the collecting-bag."

"I see you offer the reward to assistants as well as to the public and competing traders. Have you ever received information from an assistant?"

"We have made our offer thus inclusive because we want to help the honest trader to protect himself against dishonest competition, and to help the honest assistant to protect himself against the instructions of a dishonest employer. We have had two cases in which the assistant gave us information, and we took successful action against the employer."

"With satisfactory results?"

Mr. WYLDE (smiling): "Rather. Of course we keep the sources of our information absolutely secret, so an assistant can give information of the malpractices of his employer in handling our goods with absolute safety. As a proof, however, that the rewards are actually paid, here are receipts for sums which we have already given, signed with the full names and addresses of the recipients, but of course these are not for publication."

"We are determined, if possible, to stamp out such fraudulent proceedings, and therefore encourage everyone who can get information to send it to us. We find that not only in London, but in the provinces, and in all parts of the British Isles this kind of fraud is going on. I have at this moment several cases in Scotland which I am dealing with, and we shall go to the most remote parts of the United Kingdom, if necessary, to put a stop to it."

"But why is this fraud so prevalent? Are the substitutes more profitable to the seller than the genuine article?"

"Very little. Even supposing them to be very inferior, the seller could not possibly make more than a few pounds a year, whilst by our system of rewards detection is almost certain, and a cost of perhaps £100 is thereby incurred. So that the offender is caught, has the chagrin of paying the reward for the information against himself, and is considerably out of pocket as well as damaged in reputation. Certainly to me the game does not seem worth the candle."

Mr. Wylde is a busy man, and our representative having inspected a quantity of documents which were shown him in proof of the foregoing statements thanked that gentleman for the information so courteously supplied, and left with a strong impression that this method of catching offenders is a great improvement on the clumsy methods for detecting wrongdoers which are such a miserable failure at Scotland Yard.

KINGZETT'S SULPHUR FUMIGATING CANDLES.

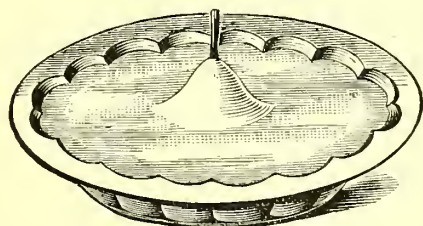
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Kingzett's Sulphur Fumigating Candles are put up in two forms—namely, at 6d. and 1s. The 1s. size is provided with a Water Jacket, which not only ensures safety from fire, but in which by means of the heat that is generated by the burning Sulphur, water vapour is given off in association with the Sulphurous Acid Gas. However efficacious dry Sulphurous Acid may be as a disinfecting agent, it is rendered much more so by being generated in a moist state, because the water vapour condenses on the articles which require to be disinfected, and as the Sulphurous Acid is soluble in water, it is brought thereby into absolute (material) contact with them.

Directions for Use—Close the windows and fire-place, plug the key holes, then place the tin holding the candle in a wash-hand basin containing a little water in the middle of the room, and apply a light to the cone of the candle. So soon as the candle is thus properly lighted, retire from the room and close the door. The candle will burn for from two to three hours, but the flame may be extinguished if and when desired by covering the tin with a plate or a board, or any other article that presents a flat surface, thus shutting out the air which is necessary for the combustion of the Sulphur.



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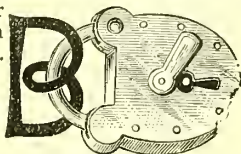
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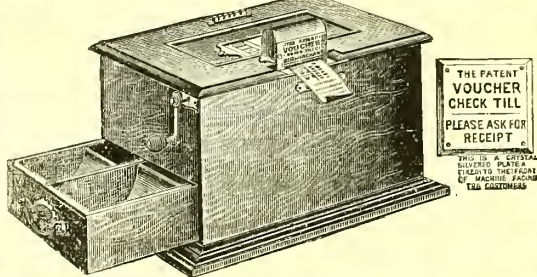
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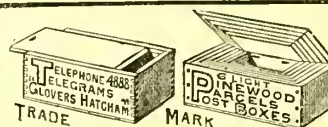
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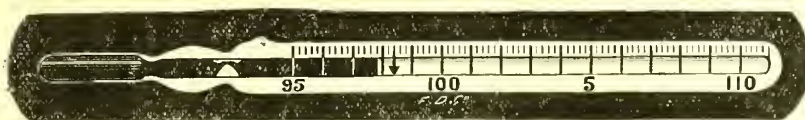


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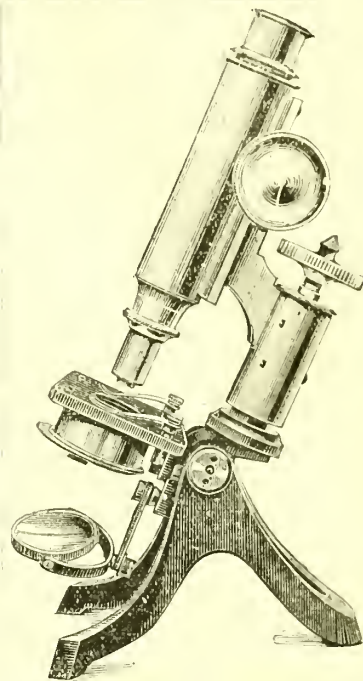
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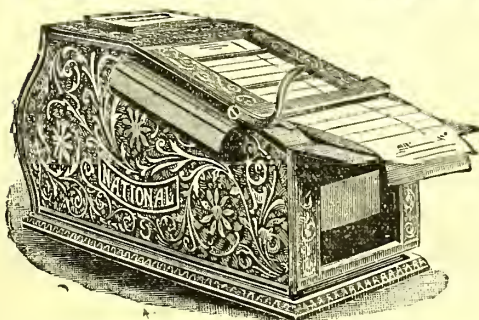
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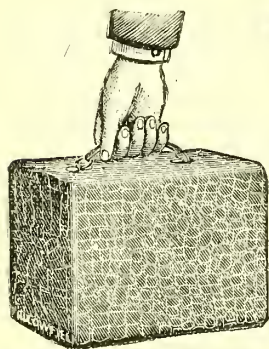
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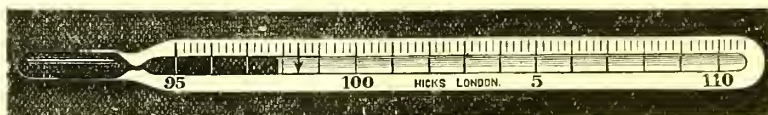
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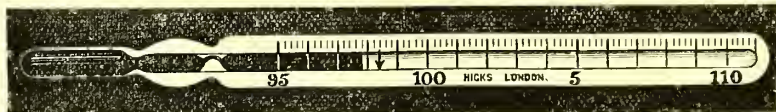
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	...	" Coca Malaga	...	36/0	...	"	...	48/0	"
	...	" Coca Port	...	36/0	...	"	...	48/0	"
	...	" Coca Sherry	...	36/0	...	"	...	48/0	"
	...	" Coca Champagne	...	46/6	...	Quarts	...	56/0	"
	...	" " "	...	26/6	...	Pints	...	33/0	"
	...	" Coca Wine Extract	...	31/6	...	Bottles	...	42/0	"
	...	" " "	...	49/6	...	"	...	66/0	"
	...	" Coca Lozenges	...	13/6	...	Box	...	18/0	"
	...	" " "	...	22/6	...	Tin	...	30/0	"

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TERMS.

Advertisements in this department must be paid for in advance. From this rule no deviation can be made. Insertions are charged at the rate of 1d. per word, provided the advertiser attaches his name and address, for each word of which he must also pay at the same rate; or if he pays 1d. per word his name and address will be registered and a figure attached to his advertisement. All correspondence referring to that figure must be addressed to "The Publisher of the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.," and the figure must be distinctly endorsed upon the envelope. Letters will then be forwarded to their proper destination. A price is counted as one word, as e.g., £1 10s. 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

Formulae.

For sale, 130 well-tried recipes, neatly copied in book, post, 1s. 6d. Tully, Chemist, Hastings.

For sale, recipe for non-excisable ginger-wine essence; an original formula, producing an essence of great aroma and fine flavour; no alcohol used; price 5s. R. B. Huggins, Chemist, Wainfleet, R.S.O.

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Two 100-gallon bottles (White's), one full gas, stand, bags, &c., cost 8l., price 70s., bargain. "Dentist," 12 Montagu Terrace, Edinburgh.

Proprietary Articles.

Wanted, an offer for 1 or 2 gross of Moonseed bitters, 4s. 6d. size. Address, John Cooper, Weston-super-Mare.

Eight doz. De Carlo's 4½d. fruit-drinks, assorted, 1l., carriage paid; or exchange saleable patents. Sumners, Heckington.

Six doz. "Imperial" fire-grenades, 2 doz. Clarke's boot-top polish; what offers. Davies, Post Office, Walter Road, Swansea.

About 10l. patents, Warner's, Seigel's, &c.; perfectly clean, cheap; send for list. 278/10, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Educational.

Sonthall's "Collection of Chemical Specimens," with Key; also herbarium; good as new; the lot, 15s. Midwood, Chemist, Liversedge.

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Five orig. bottles ol. menth. pip. Hotchkiss, 12s. per lb.; 3 1-lb. bottles pulv. iodoformi, 14s. 6d. per lb.; 1 1-lb. bottle xl. iodoformi, 14s. per lb. "Chemist," 17 King's Square, Goswell Road.

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Twenty-two ½-oz., 5½ doz. 1-oz., 35 doz. 2-oz., and 4½ doz. 4-oz. bottles eucalyptus oil, bottled, labelled, and wrapped in Australia; what offers, whole or part? sample ½-oz. and 2-oz. for 9 stamps. Wright, Chemist, Kirkwall.

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Second-hand marble mortars and pestles, 2s., 4s., 8s., and 16s. each; compo ditto, 1s. to 9s. each. Alfred Natali, 40 Gray's Inn Road, London.

Drawers, mahogany-fronted, gold labels, glass knobs, 4 ft. and 6 ft. lengths, 35s. and 55s., sound, clean condition. Alfred Natali, 40 Gray's Inn Road, London.

Second-hand shop rounds, about 40 doz., gold shield labels, colours blue, green, and flint, 20 to 40 oz., good condition, 9s. doz. Alfred Natali, 40 Gray's Inn Road, London.

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For sale or exchange, microscope, old style; 4-grain pill-machine, good as new; 4 pear-shaped 5-quart earboys. Portlock, Wotton-under-Edge.

What offers for 2 vols. "New Dispensatory," Edinburgh, 1794, 1822; "Pharmacopoeia Royal College of Physicians," 2nd edition, by Richard Powell, M.D., 1809; 2 vols. "Diseases of the Eye" (Tytrel); 1 do. (Mackenzie); *The Chemist and Druggist*, unbound, from 1877 to 1892; "The Year Book of Pharmacy," 1874 to 1886 (14 books, all in splendid condition); "Chemical Mysteries" (8 books); "Cooper's Surgical Dictionary"; *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, postal Saturday. T. W. Picken, Newport, Salop.

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The Chemist and Druggist for October 29, 1892. 87/9, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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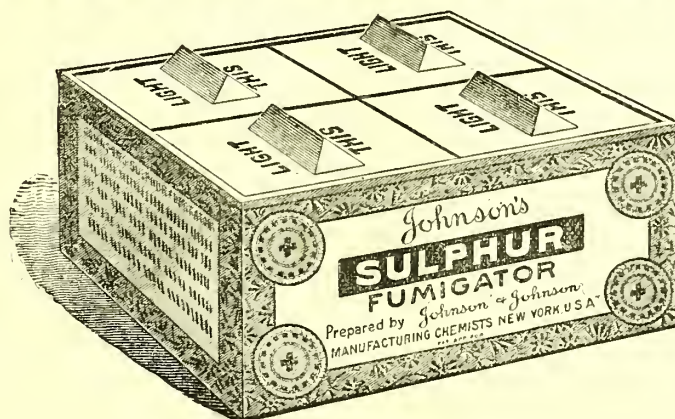
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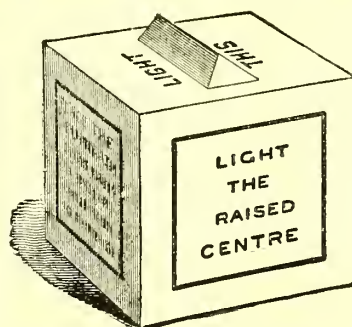
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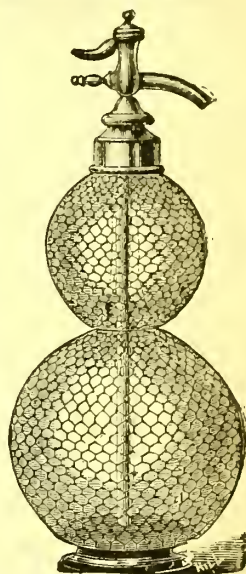
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The Chemist & Druggist

SUPPLEMENT.

Businesses Wanted
Businesses for Disposal
Premises to Let
Auction Sales

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1893.

Partnerships
Situations Vacant
Situations Wanted
Miscellaneous

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

PLEASE NOTE.

A DVERTISEMENTS for this Supplement must be received at the Office, 42 Cannon Street, E.C., not later than 5 o'clock on Thursday Evenings, for insertion in the current week's issue.

Advertisements must be prepaid. Remittances by post may be made in stamps, or by postal order made payable to "EDWARD HALSE," and crossed MARTIN'S BANK (LIMITED). To ensure prompt attention address all communications, endorsed "Supplement," to the PUBLISHER of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

A COPY of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. The Supplement will be sent free by early post on Friday morning to any person connected with the trade who will send in advance a stamped addressed newspaper wrapper for it, or will be given to any applicant at the Office after 9 A.M. on Fridays.

The Circulation of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST largely exceeds that of any Journal in the world in connection with the trade represented.

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3.—**LONDON SUBURB, N.**—General Retail and Dispensing; no immediate opposition; returns last year over £900, present rate £1,000; very good net profit; well-fitted corner shop; good-sized house; private entrance and garden; price about £900.

4.—**LONDON (EASTERN SUBURB).**—Good-class Business; well situated in a busy locality; returns £1,000 yearly, chiefly ready-money; well-fitted shop and good house; price £900; capital opening for Dentistry.

5.—**LONDON, S.W.**—Compact good-class Business; returns £600 yearly; situate in a main road; good business locality; vendor going into larger business, will sell on liberal terms.

6.—**LONDON (EASTERN SUBURB).**—Light Retail and Prescribing for disposal in consequence of a death; present returns about £400; very profitable; can easily be extended by personal attention of the principal; comfortable house, with bathroom, &c.; rent low; small garden; price about £300; offer wanted.

7.—**£650.—LONDON (NORTHERN SUBURB).** Dispensing and Family Business; very old-established concern; returns at present nearly £650; profits very good; can be extended by a young man; well-fitted shop; 6-roomed house; rent low; held on lease; price £450.

8.—**£1,400.—NORTHERN CITY.**—Dispensing and Retail Business; all good-class trade; returns £1,400 yearly, with great scope for increase; the business has always been under the care of an assistant, and therefore personal supervision of a principal would be beneficial; price £900.

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10.—**£500.—BIRMINGHAM.**—Situate in a good position, a Light Retail and Prescribing Business, held by vendor about 5 years; profits very good; single-fronted shop, very good stock; 6-roomed house and shop; moderate rental, on lease; full investigation; returns last year over £500; price £330.

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13.—**HANTS.**—Mixed Business, situated in a pretty rural town in the centre of a good agricultural district; established business; returns £850, can be largely extended; profits about one-third; large roomy shop, handsomely fitted; good-sized house; low rental; about £600 required; no objection to trial.

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4.—**SOUTH WALES.**—Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £450, capable of increase; situated in a good thoroughfare; shop well fitted and stocked; rent only £30; price £250, or offer.

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8.—**DEVON.**—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £500; well situated in principal street; shop well fitted and stocked; good house and garden; valuation about £250; no goodwill.

9.—**LONDON, N.W.**—First-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £1,200; net profit £450; satisfactory reasons for selling; low rent; good lease; nice house; price £1,100, or offer.

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ASSISTANT (outdoors); aged 35; Minor qualification. Address, "Chemists," 19 Wilson Street, Newark.

ENGAGEMENT by the day, week, or month; qualified; disengaged. A. B., 69 Adolphus Street, New Cross, London.

OUTDOOR Assistant; moderate salary; unqualified; disengaged; 40. Davis, 4 Artillery Street, Horselydown, S.E.

QUALIFIED Junior; 22½; in good class business; good references. Address, F. B., 1 Elizabeth Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

SITUATION as Locum or Part-time; London or Provinces; good references. "Statin," 230 Marylebone Road, N.W.

ENGLISH Assistant; 29; tall; speaking French, Italian; good Salesman, Dispenser; willing to travel. Hill, Thomhogg, Paris.

JUNIOR; 22; disengaged; 5 years' experience; outdoors; North or City preferred. F. Pitt, 10 Lothair Road, Finchbury Park, N.

ASSISTANT (20) in good Dispensing business; 6 years' experience; disengaged. T. Wardley, Church Street, Dalton-in-Furness.

JUNIOR; 22; over 4 years' experience; good Dispenser. "Alpha," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LOCUM-TENENS; qualified and experienced; good references; disengaged. "Chemist," c/o Mr. Hooper, Chemist, St. Peter's, Thanet.

ASSISTANT; 25; part or full time; good Counterman, &c.; high-class Stores preferred. "Prescriber," 2 Sharsted St., Kennington, S.E.

TRAVELLER (experienced) desires engagement; first-class provincial connection, Drugs, Perfumes, Sundries. "Carboy," Gamston, Retford.

GERMAN Assistant wants as volunteer a situation in an English Apothecary's. Apply, Tscherning, Stettin, Deutschestr. 5, Germany.

AS Manager, view to succession at Christmas; aged 33; qualified; Manchester or district; would invest up to £500. "Oheimus," 178 Great Jackson Street, Manchester.

BRANCH Manager or Assistant; aged 28; height 5 ft. 9 in.; Extractor; good references and experience. "Antipyrin," Billany, Chemist, Hull.

GERMAN volunteer (22) seeks situation; great experience; good knowledge of English; good references. Hayle, 1 Fitzroy Street, London, W.

ASSISTANT (30) seeks re-engagement; 15 years' experience; 3 years' Manager; Extractor; unregistered; married. "Pharmacy," Bovey Tracey, Devon.

QUALIFIED, as Locum-tenens or Permanent Manager; aged 50; references; disengaged after 11th Augst. G., 21 Mount Pleasant Road, Hastings.

TRAVELLER, good address and large experience, is open for engagement for Drugs, Sundries, or Perfumery. Address, W.S., Bath Hotel, London Street, W.

PART-TIME.—Immediately; studying for Minor; near Minter's; capable; for board, &c. 24/42, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGER or Assistant; aged 31; height 5 ft. 10½ in.; capital references; Dispenser, Prescriber, &c. "Delta," 21 Market Place, Middleton, Lancashire.

ASSISTANT or Dispenser; City and West-end experience; aged 27; height 5 ft. 8 in.; highest references. Bodwin Jones, Gwalehmal, The Valley, Holyhead.

SITUATION wanted as Manager or Senior Assistant in first-class pharmacy; disengaged; highest references. "Camorian," 1 Alfred Place, Mayfield, Edinburgh.

OUTDOORS; unqualified; abstainer; 11 years' good experience; Extractor; knowledge of Photography; aged 26. "Assistant," 21 Belvedere Road, Taunton.

YOUNG Man (25) seeks evening employment, Surgery or Dispensary; disengaged 6.30, all Sundays; can Bandage, Dispense, and be generally useful. G. J., 12 Great Turnstile, W.C.

TRAVELLER desires re-engagement; North and Ireland; Drugs, Essences, or Bottles; excellent references. "Chemists," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

IMMEDIATE.—As General Assistant or Locum; good references; moderate salary; unqualified; 42; total abstainer; varied experience; country preferred. Collis, c/o Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool.

GENTLEMAN calling on Chemists, &c., in large city would be glad to hear from London Broker or otherwise dealing in Drugs, Chemicals, &c. 272/6, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

PART-TIME required in West of England; qualified. A. B., Island House, Highbridge.

MANAGER; permanent; 50; married; family. W., Chemist, 785 Old Kent Road, S.E.

LOCUM-TENENS; disengaged; aged 27; good Extractor. 80 Cranbrook Road, St. John's, S.E.

PART-TIME Assistant or Dispenser; outdoors; 5 years' experience. T., 3 Winchester Terrace, Putney.

ASSISTANT; disengaged; experienced; aged 23; height 5 ft. 9 in. "Henbane," Belle Vue, Westwood Park, Forest Hill.

ASSISTANT, or otherwise; aged 27; varied experience. 267/22, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TRAVELLER desires re-engagement; sound connection, Eastern, Southern, Midland Counties; Sundries, Perfumes. "Energy," 15 Montpellier Road, Peckham, S.E.

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SEPTEMBER 1.—Competent qualified Assistant; about 24; outdoors; with good general experience. All particulars, salary required, and photo, or personal interview, Edwin Bing & Son, Canterbury. Also a good Junior; outdoors.

WANTED, immediately, a steady, trustworthy Assistant, of good appearance and address; accustomed to Country trade. Apply, stating age, height, salary and references, enclosing photo, to T. Brown, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Lutterworth.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted, for Branch; must be good salesman, active and obliging; no Sunday duty. State experience and references, age, height, if married, and enclose photo to The Drug and Dispensing Stores (Limited), Wolverhampton.

WANTED, immediately, a competent Assistant, of good address, as Senior; must be accustomed to first-class Retail and Dispensing, and have good references. Applications, enclosing photo, with full particulars, to Mr. Evans, Chemist, The Parade, Margate.

A QUALIFIED Junior; indoors; good handwriting and aptitude for accounts essential; a gentleman seeking permanency could secure progressive advancement. State full particulars of experience and commencing salary to Giles, Schacht & Co., Clifton.

WANTED, a capable qualified Assistant to Manage a Branch; must be a good Prescriber and have good recent references. Apply, stating age, salary required, and full particulars, enclosing photo, to Wm. Fox & Sons, 109 and 111 Bethnal Green Road, London.

WANTED, qualified Manager, for Branch business near Manchester: a married man, to live on the premises; must have a good character for sobriety and business ability; no other need apply. Also a Junior, for good-class Country business. Baggin, Alsager, Cheshire.

WANTED, immediately, a Junior or Improver, aged about 18 or 20, for good-class Country Drug trade, to work under a Pharmaceutical Chemist. State particulars and salary required (indoors) to G. H. Morgan, Wem, Salop. Applications not replied to in 3 days are declined.

FOR BOMBAY.—Required, a Chemist's Assistant, with Minor qualification; aged about 25; must be energetic, of thorough business habits, and good address; liberal salary, and first-class passage paid out. Apply, by letter, J. M., c/o Messrs. Meggeson & Co., 14 Miles Lane, E.C.

WANTED, an Assistant, about 22, for a Light Retail Cash business; one who can Prescribe and Extract Teeth preferred; salary £40. Apply, with usual particulars, enclosing carte-de-visite (which will be returned), to W. Wootton, Chemist, 33 Liverpool Road, Islington, London, N.

JUNIOR; abstainer; indoors; not under 20 years of age; hours 8 till 10, and alternate Sunday evenings; at liberty Thursday afternoon and evening; salary £30. Apply personally, or enclosing carte, stating age, height, reference, &c., to Mr. Taplin, 91 Hampstead Road, London, N.W. One only kept.

FOR the East.—First-class Assistant, qualified, with good all-round experience, capable of performing simple analyses and experienced in Aërated-water making, for vacancy in large pharmacy in the East; liberal terms for a suitable man. By letter only to Dakin Brothers, 87A Leadenhall Street, E.C.

WANTED, in a Light Retail and Dispensing business, an Improver or Turnover Apprentice; opportunity afforded for study and attending classes at the Liverpool School of Pharmacy. Apply, stating age, salary expected, and experience, &c., to E. Hinkley, Victoria Road, Seacombe, Cheshire.

COMPETENT and industrious Assistant wanted, for the South of England; outdoors; very moderate hours and good remuneration to a quick and intelligent Assistant of good character; qualified preferred. State full particulars, in the first instance, to T., c/o Messrs. Burgoyne & Co., Coleman Street, E.C.

WANTED, a competent Junior or Improver, aged about 23, of active business habits, and accustomed to the routine of Dispensing, Retail, and Agricultural trade; must be well recommended. Apply, with carte and full particulars, to Eusebius G. Portlock & Sons, Chemists, Druggists, and Seedsmen, Wotton-under-Edge.

WANTED, qualified Assistant (about 30) for Store Trade; permanency to suitable person; salary 40s. per week and commission. Also Junior Assistant (about 20); preference given to one accustomed to the sale of Photographic Requisites. Apply, with full particulars, to M. A., c/o Goodall Backhouse, White Horse Street, Leeds.

SICK BERTH STAFF, ROYAL NAVY.—A few vacancies for strong healthy young men of very good character, between 21 and 25; pay £24 6s. 8d., rising on promotion to £32 2s. 6d.; free rations and lodgings, £2 10s. towards outfit; pensions on completion of service. Full particulars, Admiralty, 22 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross.

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AN Assistant, accustomed to Light Retail and Dispensing; must have had an engagement in London. "Zeta," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A GOOD Assistant wanted, indoors (qualified preferred), in a Light Retail and Dispensing business. State experience, age, height, and salary required, W. E., 192 Uxbridge Road, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.

WANTED, August 25, Improver; about 20; outdoors; hours 9 A.M. to 9.30 P.M. Full particulars, stating salary required, experience, name of last employer, send photo (to be returned), Cowan, Chemist, Star Hill, Rochester.

BY September 12, smart Junior for Light Retail (Sussex); one kept; about 22; abstainer; duties very light. Apply, usual particulars and c.v., to "Alpha," c/o Hearon, Squire & Francis, 38 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

NATAL.—A qualified Assistant for Durlan; aged from 20 to 25; bedroom on the premises provided; second-class passage paid out; must be strictly temperate and thoroughly trustworthy. For full particulars as to salary, &c., apply Export Department, Maw, Son & Thompson, 7-12, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

ACTIVE Minor, from 23 to 26, indoor permanency, for Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing business. Reply, stating age, height, salary required, enclosing photo (to be returned), references, when disengaged (wanted soon), must be well recommended and write good legible hand, to Batting, Chemist and Dentist, Calverley Road, Tunbridge Wells.

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QUALIFIED Dispenser wanted; salary £100. The Dispenser will be required to give his whole time, and to take over an Apprentice. Applications and testimonials to be sent, on or before 22nd instant, to the undersigned.

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Secretary.

Dated 13 Hammet Street, Taunton, August 3, 1893.

INDIA.—At once, a good experienced Assistant, holding the Major or Minor qualification; Scotchman preferred; must be well up in Dispensing and all other branches of a Chemist's business; those with a knowledge of Surgical Instruments, Photographic and Scientific Apparatus preferred; aged about 25; 4 years' agreement; salary first year, 200 rupees per month; second year, 250 rupees; third year, 275 rupees; fourth year, 300 rupees; second-class passage paid out; candidates must hold indelible references. Apply to "S. S. India," Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

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LOCUM or permanency; 36; varied experience; single; terms moderate. Lumbns, Aston, Nantwich.

JUNIOR; 22; experienced; references. Stow, 18 Guild Street, Burton-on-Trent.

QUALIFIED; 29; West-end preferred. W. J. Shepperd, 18 New Street, Newport, I.W.

JUNIOR; 20; 4½ years' experience; good reference. "Mel," 26 Beast Market, Huddersfield.

JUNIOR; 19; reference excellent. Apply, "Mel," c/o Jamieson Barnhill, Broughty Ferry.

MANAGER or Assistant; qualified; first-class experience; 27; tall. Jones, Pwllcorseg, Rhyl.

TEMPORARY help in good-class business; disengaged 23rd; qualified. "Locum," c/o Fox, Malvern.

LOCUM, 3 Leonard Terrace, Llandulno; disengaged Monday, August 14, for 10 or 12 days.

BRANCH Manager; married; qualified; moderate terms. "Chemist," 233 East India Road, Poplar.

JUNIOR or Improver; 18; 5 years' experience; abstainer. Weekes, 10 Watermoor Road, Cirencester.

JUNIOR; 6 years' experience; good references; Yorkshire preferred. Arthur Wrigley, Hebden Bridge.

PART-TIME; evening; early September; Dispenser or Counter; 22. Hooper, 50 Bishopsgate Within.

WHOLESALE; just completed apprenticeship. S. Holliday, 52 Westmorland Street, Carlisle.

ASSISTANT or Dispenser; good experience; London preferred. Address, E. P., 12 Solio Street, W.

LOCUM-TENENS or Dispenser; varied experience; good reference. A. B., 13 Arthur Street, Gloucester.

LOCUM-TENENS; 29; qualified; abstainer; reliable; highest references; disengaged about 23rd. Jeffery, c/o Mr. Nettle, Pharmacist, Upper Tooting, London, S.W.

MANAGER; 26; West-end experience; Prescriber, Extractor. Photography; unqualified. "Photo," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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BIRMINGHAM.—For immediate sale; owner leaving the trade; returns are £550; all Light Retail and Prescribing; shop in good position; well fitted and stocked; price £250, or valuation. "Vinolia," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SURREY (about 20 miles from London).—A well fitted and stocked Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £700; good house, low rent on lease; satisfactory reasons for selling; price £450, or reasonable offer. R. R., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR immediate disposal, genuine old-established Light Retail and Dispensing Business, in increasing town in Midlands; returns, under Assistant, between £500 and £600; good profits; capable of great extension; satisfactory reasons for disposal. Apply, "Beta," c/o Wyleys (Limited), Coventry.

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DEATH Vacancy.—To Chemists and Druggists.—Two Cash Businesses to be sold; one in best part of Hackney; takings average about £610 per annum; lease about 9 years; rent £80; price £450; also one in best part of Stratford; takings about £500; tenancy 2 years, agreement renewable; rent £40; price £340. Crossfield, Son & Cushing, Solicitors, 354 Hackney Road.

A REALLY nice, neatly-fitted, thriving little Pharmacy to be disposed of under exceptional circumstances; price £150 net, being less than value; returns £8 per week; rent 3/6 per week, including house. Apply to Thos. Tomlinson & Son, Chemists' Valuers, 9 New Cannon Street, Manchester, who have several other businesses of a first-class character. No charge to purchasers.

MARKET RASEN.—Preliminary notice.—The Chemist's shop, good will, stock, and fixtures, with adjoining freehold property, consisting of 10-roomed dwelling-house, offices, stable, greenhouse, and commodious 3-storey warehouses, situate in the Front Street, will shortly be offered for sale (if not sold privately), according to previous announcement; this is an old-established, sound Family Business, and offers an excellent opportunity to a pushing young man; agency pays half rental. Apply to Mr. T. Nettleship, Auctioneer, Market Rasen.

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ADVERTISER is open to buy a reliable Retail and Dispensing Business in the Midlands, South, or South-West of England, and has cash up to £1,400 ready, or would undertake a Manager's berth with view to succession. Address, "Minor," c/o Messrs. Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

WANTED, immediately, good-class Dispensing and Prescribing Business; one having an opening for Dentistry preferred, and returning from £700 to £1,000; must be situated in a healthy town, South or Midlands, and bear fullest investigation. Full particulars, in confidence, to A. P. S., 51 Maygrove Road, Kilburn, N.W.

WANTED, for cash, good-class Business on coast, health resort, country town, or suburban district, returning from £1,200 to £1,500 yearly; or Advertiser would give bonus for information (if acted upon) of any opening to open a first-class business; every investigation required. "Chemist," c/o Mrs. Welby, 15 Sunnyside, Herne Bay, Kent.

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AT once; Junior Assistant or Improver. Apply, with full particulars, to Sprackitt & Son, Export and Dispensing Chemists, Bristol.

ENERGETIC Junior, at once; one accustomed to Mixed Country Retail preferred. Apply, with photo, to C. Jones, Chemist, Loughborough.

WANTED, a Junior Assistant and an Apprentice or Improver in a Country business where a brisk trade is done; no Sunday work. Horace Ridley, Chemist and Stationer, Princes Risboro, Bucks.

AN Assistant wanted for the Wet Counter. State age, experience, and salary required, 95/64, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ASSISTANT (Minor qualification), indoors, for Country business. State age, salary required, experience, &c., Robert Smith, Chemist, Newport, Isle of Wight.

PART-TIME Assistant, of good experience and address, and used to a good-class trade. Apply, Davies & Long, 43 Dorset Street, Portman Square, London, W.

WANTED, a Junior or Improver for Light Retail; ample time for study. Apply, stating age, height, salary, &c., outdoors, and enclose photo, to A. W. Brooker, Twyford, Berks.

IMMEDIATE; energetic Assistant, about 25; capable of taking entire management; good salesman, qualified; seaside experience preferred. Apply Wm. Chadwick, Chemist, Blackpool.

DISPENSER wanted, to assist at Front Counter; qualified; outdoors; no Sunday duty; good wages to smart man; about 35 preferred. Apply, G. C. Dusart, 58 Terminus Road, Eastbourne.

MESSRS. W. BUTCHER & SON are requiring a Manager for their Regent Street business. Address, W. Butcher & Son, Homeopathic and Pharmaceutical Chemists, Blackheath, S.E.

CARDIFF: outdoors; obliging, trustworthy Assistant, about 24, for a Light Retail. Apply at once, stating previous engagements, age, and salary expected, to Pearson, 176 Cowbridge Road, Cardiff.

WANTED, qualified Assistant, about 23, for University town; others kept; indoors; comfortable home. Apply, stating salary required and usual particulars, to Beall & Son, Chemists, Cambridge.

TO Pill-makers.—Wanted, several strong lads of good character, experienced in cutting and rolling. Apply, by letter only, stating age and wages required, to "Manager," 28 Keppel Street, W.C.

TO Compressed-tablet Makers.—Wanted, a young man well up in the use of Holroyd's and other machinery. Apply, by letter only, stating age and wages required, to B. B., 21 Walterton Road, Harrow Road, W.

WANTED, an Assistant, about 25, accustomed to a Dispensing, Prescribing, and Light Retail business; salary £50. Address, with particulars and references, to J. Woodcock, Chemist, 75 Shaw Street, Liverpool.

TRAVELLER wanted for Sundries trade; ground to cover, with part connection made, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Notts, Oxon, Berks, Hampshire. E. Woolf, St. George's Crescent, Birmingham.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted, by the end of August, with good references; one accustomed to a Light Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, with full particulars, enclosing photo, to Mr. Spencer, Chemist, 2 Broadway, Wimbledon.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted, at once, single, indoors, for brisk Mixed Country business; state age, salary required, experience, and enclose photo (to be returned). Address, J. Richardson, Chemist, Hadfield, near Manchester.

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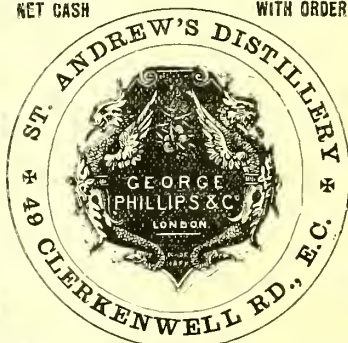
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S^{0/61} V^{0/64} M

AT LOWEST PRICES.

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DISTILLERS, FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND METHYLATORS,
ALLHALLOWS' LANE AND BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.

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BURROUGH**

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and Methylated Spirit

AT LOWEST PRICES.

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Are far ahead of anything yet produced in this class of goods.
They are WELL-MADE, BRIGHTLY GOT UP, and cannot be better described than as "Fresh bouquets cut with the May-dew on their lips."



"QUEEN of the MEADOW" CACHOUS

Are a novelty, and their unique fragrance has already secured for them an extensive sale.

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VIOLET.	JASMINE.
OPOPONAX.	YLANG-YLANG.
ROSE.	PATCHOULY.
BOUQUET.	MILLEFLEUR.
EAU-DE-COLOGNE.	
	LAVENDER.

2/6 per lb.

YORK.



THE LADIES' SILVER CACHOUS

(Rose Flavour).

"Impart a Delightful Odour to the Breath."

Put up in the Pretty, Novel, and Convenient 3d. Pocket Bottle.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO STOCK THIS
ATTRACTIVE ARTICLE.

ALL PASCALL'S SPECIALITIES
May be obtained from
ANY WHOLESALE HOUSE.

J. PASCALL, LONDON, S.E.



In Brass Boxes only,
Embossed as
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and are the most efficient

BREATH PERFUME

offered to the

Public.

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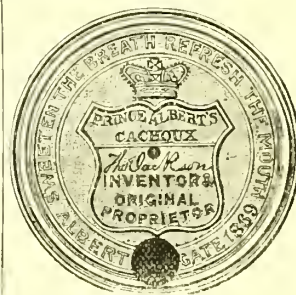
They look well,
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and, most important,
pay well.

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Are fitted with the
ALBERT GATE for paying
out the Cachoux singly.



CHEMICAL DISINFECTANT.

A 10 and 15 % CARBOLIC
Antiseptic and Deodorising
Powder.

In bags and casks free.

AGENTS WANTED

to supply Corporations and large users.

6d. and 1/- Decorated
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Special terms for 5 gross and up-
wards, with agent's name and
address thereon.

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In 1d., 2d., and 3d. tins.
Also in 1, 2, 3, and 7 lb.
tins and casks, for large con-
sumers and the trade.

The new and attractively
labelled tin boxes are very
convenient and handy for
use and retailing. Save time
and trouble.

"COAGULINE" TRADE MARK.

Transparent Cement for
Broken Articles.

CUE CEMENT.
CUE-TIP FIXERS
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TIPS, WAFERS, CHALKS.

LAVA.

A fusible imperishable Cement
for Stone and Iron Work
Bedding, &c.

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OR
LINSEED SOAP

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In Brown Windsor or
"Rosotto" Tablets.

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ST. PETERSGATE MILLS, STOCKPORT.

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Incorporated 1887.

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"TOP NOTE PRODUCERS."

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The most delightful and delicately perfumed Lozenge ever produced; have an immense sale.

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Very palatable and unusually attractive.

Packed in Tins, each containing 3 doz., 6 doz., or 12 doz. Cakes. Retail at One Penny each.

Sugar Worm Cakes,

Contain Calomel, Jalap, and Santonine (flavoured with Raspberry), are palatable and very effective.

As they will keep in any climate, a steadily increasing demand is made for them for EXPORT.

Put up in 3-doz., 6-doz., and 1-gross Tins.

[1]

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ADVERTISERS' AND BUYERS' REFERENCE LIST AND INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS APPEARING IN THIS ISSUE.

NOTE—The Folios shown in this Index are those at the FOOT of the Page, and not at the Top This arrangement is necessary in order to meet the requirements of the Post Office.

Foot of Page	Foot of Page	Foot of Page	Foot of Page
Acme Chemical Co. 43	Critchley, T. 43	Jackson, T. 17	Poths, H., & Co. 27
Allen & Hannburs. <i>Front Cover</i>	Crocker & Co. <i>Coloured Supplement</i>	James, W. H. 41	Potter & Clarke 51
Apollinaris Co. <i>On side Cover</i>	Darton, F., & Co. 7	Jewsbury & Brown 15	Price's Patent Candle Co. (Lim.) 38
Armbrecht, Nelson, & Co. 11	Davidson & Gray 40	Johnson & Johnson (Lim.) 13	
Armour & Co. 21	Dry & Sons 43	Joseph, P. 12	Richardson, J., & Co. (Leicester)
Artistic Photo Co. 7	Day, Son & Hewitt 42	Kay Bros. (Lim.) 17	Lim.) .. 31
	Dee Oil Co. (Lim.) 38	Keating, T. 4	Robbins & Co. 24
Bailey's Toilet Co. 10	Dodd Bros. 40	Keat, G. B., & Sons 44	Roche, Dr. (Lim.) 34
Baiss Bros. 52	Dorothy Dentifrice 10	Kühn, B. 33	
Barclay & Sons (Lim.) 44	Drysdale & Co. 37	Langhand, Mackay & Baker .. 37	Sandoid & Co. <i>Text</i> 252
Barrett, R. H. 46	Duncan, Flockhart & Co. 32	Leo & Co. 39	Sanitas, The, Co. (Lim.) 5, 7-21 252
Berdoe & Co. <i>Coloured Supplement</i>	Eade's Pills 50	Levermore & Co. 50	Shirley Bros. 49
Bleasdale & Co. 17	Elliman, Sons & Co. <i>Text</i> 252	Lewig, M. 50	Singleton & Cole (Lim.) 37
Blondeau & Co. 27	Epps, J., & Co. 38	Liebig Co. 21	Smith, S., & Co. 15
Boehm, F. 7	Eschmann Bros. & Walsh 40	Lincoln Drug Co. 34	Smith, T. H., & Co. 28
Boehringer & Soehne 33	Kochange Column 12	Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co. 29	Solport Bros. 44
Boissy <i>Text</i> 252	Fallowfield, J. 8	Lofthouse & Saltmer 30	Sonthall Bros. & Barclay 34
Boord & Son 16	Fennings, Alfred <i>Outside Cover</i>	London Homoeopathic Hospital	Sozio & Andrioli 10
Boulton, J., & Co. (Lim.) 23	Fink, F., & Co. 50	London and Lancashire Insurance Co. <i>Text</i> 252	Stevens, P. A. 50
Bowers Bros. 6	Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevens .. 50, <i>Text</i> 252	Manchester School. 6	Stevenson & Howell .. 3
Bratby & Hinchliffe (Lim.) 14	Fuerst Bros. 33	Mason, G. E., & Co. 42	Strong, Christy 31
Breffits (Lim.) 47	Gardner, W. 48	Mason, G., & Co. (Lim.) 22	Surrey Packing Co. 47
Brett, F. J. <i>Coloured Supplement</i>	Gay & Co. <i>Text</i> 252	Maw, S., Son & Thompson 44, <i>Cover</i>	Sutton, W., & Co. 34
Bromley, C. 50	Gibson, R., & Son 18	May & Baker <i>Cover</i>	
Browne, T. B. <i>Text</i> 252	Giles, Schacht & Co. 32	May, Roberts & Co. <i>Cover</i>	Taylor Bros. 6
Browning & Co. 12	Glover & Co. 6	Millar, A., & Co. 23	Thiclaf, E. H. 50
Burgess, E. jun. 39	Goodall, Backhouse & Co. 22	Mills & Co. 22	Tomlinson & Hayward 27
Burrough, James 16	Great Tower Street Tea Co. 23	Moss, J., & Co. <i>Text</i> 252	Tunbridge & Wright 16
Burroughs Bros. 37	Grimwade, Ridley & Co. 36	National Cash Till. 7	Tyler, Hayward, & Co. 26
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. 25, 26		Ness & Co. 50	Tyrer, P. 43
		Newball & Mason 45	Tyrer, T., & Co. 33
		Newbery, F., & Son 49	
Burton, W., & Sons 30		Northern School. 6	Vaccine Association 43
Businesses for Disposal. <i>Col. Supr.</i>		Oakey & Sons (Lim.) 41	Voucher Check Till 6
		Orridge & Co. <i>Coloured Supplement</i>	
Cadbury Bros. <i>Cover</i>		Owen's College 6	"W" Brand Bottles 43
Calvert, F. O., & Co. 42		Pascal, J. 17	Warrick Bros. <i>Text</i> 252
Chassaing & Co. <i>Text</i> 252		Pears, A. & F. (Lim.) 9	Watson, J., & Sons. 40
Chemists' Association (Lim.) 49		Phillips, G., & Co. 16	Werner & Placidier 48
Cheesebrough Manufacturing Co.		Pinchin, Johnson & Co. 41	West, T. 10
Chong, D. 26		Popular Remedies Manufacturing Co. 34	White, Fairchild & Co. 50
Chou, D. 50			Wood, V. 44
Christy, T., & Co. 50			Woods & Co. 36
Congreve, G. T. 26			Wright, Layman & Umney <i>Text</i> 252
Cook, E., & Co. 10			Wyeth, J., & Bro. 33
Corran, J. R. 50			

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ALL ADVERTISERS

Whose Announcements appear in "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST." Those whose Names do not appear in the preceding Index are published in one of the other issues of this month.

ACETIC ACID
Fuerst Bros.
Lorenz, H.
Morris & Callard (Salts).

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Boulton, J., & Co., Lim.
Typps & King

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Chemists & Cochranes
Chemists' Assorted Waters
Association, Lim.
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Idris & Co., Lim.
Ingram & Royle
Jewsbury & Brown
Johnniss Co.
Kinnaird & Co.
Lexico Water
Mills & Co. (Bourne)
Rosbach Water Co.

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[See SYMPONS AND ESSENCE.]
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Mendocroft & Son
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Tyler, Hayward, & Co.

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Frosser, Taylor & Co.
Soul, W. H., & Co.

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May & Baker, Lim.

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Hewlett & Sons
Howards & Sons
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White, Alfred, & Sons

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Lewis, H. K.

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Howards & Sons
Mack & Starch

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Barrett, K.
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Griffin, Wright & Co.
Isaacs & Co.
Johnsen & Jorgensen
Kilner Bros.
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Youlton, E.

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Hartick & Co., Lim.
Hartroyd, J., & Co. (Lim) (Moulds)
Hooper, E., & Son
Lothoche & Saltmer
Richardson, John, & Co. (Leicester), Lim.
Warrick Bros.

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Mason, C. E., & Co.

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Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Farris & Co. | Moss, J., & Co.

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Christy & Co. (Aromaticum)
Fuerst Bros.

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Gibson, R., & Sons
Lorimer & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Sauer & Sons

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Patent Voucher Check Till Co., Lim.
Stokes, G. R., & Co., Lim.

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Boehringcr, C. F., & Sohne
Boulton, J., & Co., Lim.
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Brunner, Mond & Co., Lim.
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Fuerst Bros.
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Hodgkinson, Treacher & Howards & Sons (Pharm.)
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Lothoche & Saltmer
Lorenz, H.
May & Baker, Lim.
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National Chemical Co.

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Zimmermann, A., & M.

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Solpout Bros.

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Sanger, J., & Sons

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Mumford, S. G.

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Beecham, T.
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Quelch, H. C.
Ricksecker, Uno
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Thompson & Capper
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Fletcher Bros. & Co.
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Izal
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.
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National Chemical Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Seabury & Johnson
Tyner, T., & Co.

DOG MEDICINES

Hend, A. J.
Spratt's Patent, Lim.

DRUGS

Hopf, R.

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Chemists' Mineral Water
Association, Lim.
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Gomul, Oscar, & Co.
Mulhens, F.

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Evans, Sons & Co.
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Corsan, J. R.

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Bush, W. J., & Co.
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Lockett, Backhouse & Co.
Idris & Co., Lim.
May & Baker, Lim.
Meadowcroft & Son
Newhall & Mason
Rylands, Dan, Lim.
Stevenson & Howell
Tyner, P. (Anchovies)
Tyner, T., & Co.
Woolley, Sons & Co.

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Barrett, A. A.
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Brummett & Liders
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Clay, Dod & Co.
Cooking & Co. (Japan Pepper)
Dodge & Olcott (Mint)
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hodgkinson, Treacher &
Clarke
May & Baker, Lim.
Meadowcroft & Sons
Rylands, Dan, Lim.
Sozio & Andrioli
Stevenson & Howell
Syms & Co.
Treat, R. C.
Vogt, G., & Co.
Warrick Bros.
Witrofsky, E.
Wright, Layman & Umney

ETHER

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Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.
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Tyner, T., & Co.
White, A., & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

EUCALYPTUS

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Evans, Lescher & Webb
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Grimwade, Ridley & Co.
Langland, Mackay & Baker
Mackay, Mackay & Co.
Murdoch, J., & Co.
Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Co.
Vogt, G., & Co.
Woods & Co.

EXALGINE

Kuhn, B.

EXTRACT MEAT

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Bush's Liquid Beef
Idris & Co. (Viking Co.)
Liebig Co.
Mason, G., & Co., Lim.
Wyeth, J., & Brother

EXTRACTS, FLUID

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Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Heaton, Squire & Francis
Hooper, B., & Co.
Lloyd T. Howard, & Co.
Moss & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Vogt, G., & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

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(Thermo Safe)

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Hearn, Wright & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Kilner Bros. | Lynch & Co.
Marriott, E., & Co.
May, Roberts & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Spence & Co.
Surrey Packing Co.

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Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Mawson Filter Co.
Silicated Carbon Filter Co.

FLY PAPERS

Ford, Shapland & Co.
Strong, Christy
Turnbridge & Wright

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Benger's Food
Brand & Co.
Chibnall, H. B.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Frame Food Co., Lim.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Heaton, Squire & Francis
Liebig Co.
Lorimer & Co.
Mason, G., & Co., Lim.
Nestlé, H.
Ridge, Dr.
Tyner, P.
Viking Food Co.
Wyeth, J., & Bro.

FORMULA

Brooks, T.

GINGER ALE

Mills, R. M., & Co.

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Boehm, F. | Fink & Co.
Fuerst Bros.
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Price's Candle Co., Lim.
Vaux & Sons (Veterinary)

GOUT & RHEU-

MATIC PILLS
Bromley, C.
Eade, Geo.
Prout & Harsant (Blair's)

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Blyton, Astley & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Heaton, Squire & Francis
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
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GUM

Fink & Co. (Arabic, &c.)
Levermore, Aug., & Co.

HAIR PREP.

Anglo-American Drng Co.,
Lim.
Chesebrough Co.
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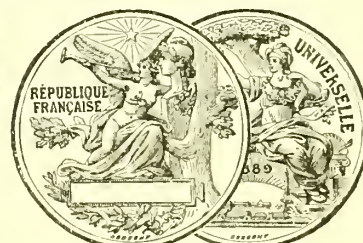
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because it maintains the highest standard of excellence.

SOLUBLE "TABLOIDS" OF COMPRESSED DRUGS.

"TABLOIDS" OF COMPRESSED DRUGS.

THESE are made with the very best drugs only, so that the physician by prescribing "Tabloids" will ensure the highest quality and accuracy, no matter where the prescription be taken.

"Tabloids," notwithstanding the many advantages they offer, are not more expensive than the ordinary forms in which medicines are prescribed, as they can be made at a small advance over the bulk drug. As a matter of fact, "Tabloids" are actually cheaper than ordinary pills or powders, and are dispensed by all chemists in any quantity prescribed, while on account of the absence of more or less objectionable excipients they are certainly more soluble than pills, and their compact form and perfect accuracy of strength make them altogether superior to any form of powder, which at best is objectionable if not nauseous. Where the medicinal agent is itself insoluble in ordinary media (such as water, diluted alcohol, &c.), the "Tabloid" of that particular agent will be found to have been compressed to such a density as will allow of rapid and thorough disintegration. Since "Tabloids" contain very accurately divided doses, they must therefore reduce any risk of error by overdose by nurses and attendants to a minimum, and their compact and portable character enables all classes of patients to carry with them, without encumbrance or inconvenience, their daily doses, even when attending to professional or business duties. The testimony of many eminent physicians both at home and abroad clearly shows that "Tabloids" have a promising future before them, and the ever-lengthening list of our "Tabloids" is ample evidence of the wide appreciation and favour with which they are regarded and received by every branch of the medical profession.

SOLUBLE "TABLOIDS" OF COMPRESSED DRUGS.

(Prepared by BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO.)



Aconite Tinct., 1 and 5 min.
Agathin, 4 gr.
Aloin, 1/10 gr.
* Aloin Compound (Anti-Constitution) (Aloin, 1/5 gr.; Belladonna Ext., 1/8 gr.; Strych., 1/60 gr.; Ipecac., 1/16 gr.).
Alumol, 4 gr.
Ammon. Bromide, 5 and 10 gr.
Ammon. Chloride, 3, 5 and 10 gr.
Ammon. Chloride with Borax.
Antacid (Magnesio-Calcic) (Calcium Carb. Precip., 34 gr.; Magnes. Carb., 2 1/2 gr.; Sodii Chlorid., 1 gr.).
Antifebrin, 2 gr.

Antim. Tartrate, 1/50 gr.
* Antipyrin, 2 1/2 gr.
Antipyrin, 5 gr.
Apomorphine Mur., 1/50 gr.
Arsenious Acid, 1/100 and 1/50 gr.
Atropia Sulph., 1/100 gr.
Belladonna Tinct., 1, 5, and 15 min.
Benzosol, 5 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate, 5 and 10 gr.
Bismuth and Soda, 2 1/2 gr. each.
Bland's Pill, 4 gr.
Blue Pill, 3 gr.
Borax, 5 gr.
Caffeine Citrate, 2 gr.
* Calcium Sulph., 1/10 gr.
Calomel, 1/10, 3, and 1 gr.

Campher Comp. Tinct. (Faregoric), 2, 5, and 15 min.
Cannabis Indica Tinct., 5 min.
Capsicum Tinct., 1 min.
* Cascara Comp. (Cascara Ext., Dry, 1 gr.; Eucalyptin, 1 gr.; Nux Vomica Ext., 1/16 gr.; Hyoscyamus Ext., Dry, 1/3 gr.; Iridin, 1/2 gr.).
* Cathartic Comp. U.S.P. (Ext. Coloc. Co. Pulv., 1 1/2 gr.; Ext. Jalapa Pulv., 1 gr.; Hyd. Subchlor., 1 gr.; Cambogia Pulv., 1/2 gr.).
Charcoal (Pure Willow), 5 gr.
Chloralamid, 5 gr.
Chloral Hydrate, 5 and 10 gr.
Cinch. Co. Tr., 30 min.
* Simp. Tr., 30 min.
Cocaine Mur., 1 gr.
Cocaine with Potash and Borax (see Voice).
Copper Arsenite, 1/1000 gr.
Cretæ Aromat. cum Opio Pulv., 5 gr. (Aromatic Confection with Opium).
Cubeb. Belladonna Efferves.
Cubeb. Comp. (Cubeb. Pulv., 2 gr.; Ammon. Chlor., 1/2 gr.; Ext. Hyoscy., 1/2 gr.).
Dextralol, 5 gr.
Dialysed Iron, 10 min.
Digitalis Tinct., 1 min.
Digitalin, 1/100 gr.
Diuretin—Knoll's, 5 gr.
Dover Powder (see Ipecac. and Opium).
* Ergotin, 3 gr.
Eucalyptin Resin, 1/8 gr.
Eucalyptin, 2 gr.
Gelsolin, 5 min.
Guaiacum and Sulphur, aa 3 gr.
Hydrarg. cum Cretæ, 1, 1 and 1 gr.
Hydrarg. cum Cretæ, 1 gr.; with Dover Powder, 1 gr.
Hydrarg. lod. Rub., 1/10 gr.
Hydrarg. lod. Vir. (Proto-Iodide of Mercury), 1/8 gr.
Hydrarg. Perchlor., 1/100 gr.
Hydrarg. Subchlor., 1/10 gr. (see also Calomel, 1 gr.).
* Hydrastis Comp. (Hydrastis Mur., 2 gr.; Ergotin, 1 gr.; Cannabin Tannate, 1 gr.).
Hydronaphthol, 3 gr.
Hysocym. Tr., 10 min.
Hypnal, 5 gr.
* Ichthyol, 24 gr. (keratin or sugar-coated).
Iodopyrin, 5 gr.
Ipecac. and Opium, 1/2 and 5 gr. (Dover Powder).
Ipecac. Powder, 1/10 and 5 gr.
Ipecac. Pulv. cum Antrim. Tart., aa 1/100 gr.
Iron and Arsenic Comp. (Quinine Bisulph., 1 gr.; Iron Hypophosph., 2 gr.; Arsenic, Strych. Sulph., aa 1/50 gr.).
* Iron and Quinine Cit., 3 gr.
* Laxative Vegetable (Res. Podoph., Ext. Hyoscy., Ext. Tarax., aa 1/4 gr.; Ext. Coloc. Pulv., 1 gr.; Ext. Jalapa Pulv., Res. Lepidol., aa 1/2 gr.; Ol. Menth. Pip.).
Lithia Carbonate, 2 gr.
* Lithia Co. (Dr. Lane's formula) (Lithia Benzoas, 3 gr.; Sulphur Precip., 2 gr.; Quin. Salicyl., 1/3 gr.).
Magnes. Carb. Comp. (Antacid) (Pot. Bicarb., 2 gr.; Soda Bicarb., 2 gr.; Magnes. Carb. Leviss., 2 gr.; Sodii Chlorid., 3 gr.).
Manganese Dioxide, 2 gr.
Morphine Sulph., 1/20 and 1/8 gr.
Nasal, Alkaline (Borax, 5 gr.; Soda Chlor., 5 gr., effervescent).
Nasal, Antiseptic and Alkaline (Soda Bicarb., 5 gr.; Acid. Carbolic, 1/2 gr.; Borax, 5 gr.).
Naso-pharyngeal (Dr. Macnaughton Jones' formula) (Sodium Chlorid., Borax, Boric Acid, Benzoic Acid, Menthol, Thymol, Cocaine Mur., Ol. Gaultheria).

Nitroglycerine, 1/100 gr. (see also Trinitrine).
Nux Vomica Tinct., 1, 3, & 10 min.
Opium Tinct., 2, 5, and 10 min.
Opium, 1/2 and 1 gr.
Pancreatin (see Zymine "Tabloids").
Papain, 2 gr. (Dr. Finkler & Co.).
* Pepsin (Fairchild).
Pepsin, Saccharated, 5 gr.
* Peptonic, 3 gr. (Pepsin, Pancreatin, and Lactophosph. of Lime, p. aq.).
* Peptonic (new process) (Zymine, 1 gr.; Calcit Lacto-Phosphate, 1 gr., coated with Keratin; Pepsin Pure, 1 gr., is then added, and the complete "Tabloid" coated with pure white sugar).
Phenacetin (Bayer), 5 gr.
Pilocarpin Mur., 1/20 gr.
Podophyllin Resin, 1/4 gr.
Potass Bicarb., 5 gr.
Potass Bromide, 5 and 10 gr.
Potass Chlorate, 5 gr.
Potass Chlorate with Borax.
Potass Iodide, 5 gr.
Potass Nit. (Sal. Prunella), 5 gr.
Potass Permanganate, 1 and 2 gr.
Quinins Bisulphate, 1 gr.
* Quinine (Bisulph.), 1, 2, 3, and 5 gr.
Quinine Sulphate, same strengths, sizes, and prices as Quinine Bisulphate.
Reduced Iron, 2 gr.
Resorcin, 3 gr.
* Rhubarb Comp. (Pil.), 3 gr. (Rhei Pulv., 14 pt.; Aloes Soc. Pulv., 1 pt.; Saponia Pulv., 5/8 pt.; Myrrhus Pulv., 5/8 pt.; Ol. Menth. Pip.).
Rhubarb Comp. Pulv. (Gregory Powder), 5 gr.
Rhubarb and Gentian (Stomachic Comp.) (Infusion Gentian Co., 2 1/2 dr.; Infusion Rhei, 2 fl. dr.; Soda Bic., 5 gr.; Ol. Menth. Pip., 1/2 gr.).
Rhubarb and Soda, 5 gr. (Rhei, 5 pts.; Soda Bicarb., 2 pts.; Zingiber, 1 pt.).
Rhubarb, 3 gr.
Saccharin, 4 gr.
Salicin, 5 gr.
Salol, 5 gr.
Santonin, 1/2 gr.
Sodium Bicarbonate, 5 gr.
Sodium Dithio-salicylate, 5 gr.
Soda-Mint or Neutralising "Tabloids" (Soda Bicarb., 4 gr.; Ammon. Carb., 1/8 gr.; Ol. Menth. Pip., 1/8 gr.).
Sodium Salicylate, 3 and 5 gr.
Strophanthus (2 minims of Tinct. in each).
Sulphonol, 5 gr.
Sulphur Comp. (Sir A. Garrod's formula) (Sulph. Precip., 5 gr.; Potass Bitart., 1 gr.).
Tannin, 2 1/2 gr.
Tar, 1 gr.
Test "Tabloids" (for preparing Fehling's Solution).
Thirst.
Thyroid Gland, 5 gr.
Tinct. "Tabloids." In oval bottles and bottles of 100.
* Tonic Comp. (Iron Pyrophos., 2 gr.; Quinine, 1 gr.; Strych., 1/100 gr.).
Trinitrine (Nitroglycerine), 1/100 and 1/50 gr.
Trinitrine and Amyl Nitrite.
Trinitrine Comp. (Trinitrine, 1/100 gr.; Nitrite of Amyl, 1/2 gr.; Capsicum, 1/50 gr.; Menthol, 1/50 gr.).
Urethane, 5 gr.
Voice (Potash, Borax, and Cocaine).
Warburg Tincture, 30 min. in each.
Zinc Sulphate, 1 and 10 gr.
Zinc Sulpho-carb., 2 gr.
Zingib. Fort. Tinct., 5 min.
Zymine (Fairchild).
Zymine Comp. (Fairchild) (Zymine, 2 gr.; Bismuth Subnit., 3 gr.; Pulv. Ipecac., 1/10 gr.).

All those "Tabloids" distinguished by asterisks (*) may be had beautifully coated with perfectly soluble pure white sugar. The improved appearance of these "Tabloids" when sugar-coated, and the complete protection from objectionable taste have made them increasingly popular with both physician and patient. In cases where any difficulty has arisen in the prompt supply of this sugar-coated variety, we shall be glad if physicians will kindly write us in order that we may be able to communicate with pharmacists in districts not yet supplied.

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"VASELINE" (Blue Seal,)
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No. 1 size (6d. Bottle) in Boxes of 1 Gross.

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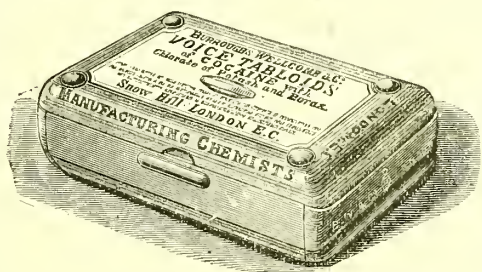
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*Sole Proprietors and Makers of "VASELINE."***VOICE "TABLOIDS,"***Composed of COCAINE, Chlorate of Potash, and Borax.*

Impart a clear and silvery tone to the voice, are easily retained in the mouth while singing or speaking, and are now used by the leading singers and public speakers throughout the world.

DIRECTIONS.—A single "Tabloid" may be slowly dissolved in the mouth to remove huskiness or hoarseness.

Supplied to the Trade in beautifully graven white metal boxes, blue silk labels, 30 and 80 in each, 7s. 6d. and 15s. per dozen. Vinaigrette bottles, 30 in each, 8s. per dozen.



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NOTICE RELATIVE TO CONGREVE'S

BALSAMIC ELIXIR

THE WORLD'S PROVED REMEDY FOR

**COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS,
INFLUENZA, AND OTHER CHEST AFFECTIONS.***In Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s.*This Medicine is Not Affected by the Pharmacy Act, and ALL PERSONS HOLDING A PATENT MEDICINE LICENCE MAY SELL IT. It MUST NOT be Labelled "POISON."

PREPARED BY

G. T. CONGREVE, COOMBE LODGE, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.



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CONTENTS: Vol. XLIII. No. 7.

PAGE	PAGE
Australasian News	239
Bankruptcy Reports	251
Correspondence	261
Deaths	256
Editorial Comments:—	
Shady Business	252
Hemp-drugs Commission	253
Notes	254
English News	236
Foreign and Colonial News	238
French Pharmaceutical News	238
Legal Reports	242
Marriages	256
Medical Gleavings	257
Medicine-stamp Act Reform	251
New Companies	250
Notes of Novelties	258
Pharmaceutical Society of Ire-	
land	241
Practical Notes and Formulae	256
Trade Report	259
World's Columbian Exposition,	
Chicago	247

PRIZES FOR POSTCARDS.

WE propose to distribute a sum of from two to five guineas (according to the number and quality of the postcards sent in competition) for comments on the supplements issued with the Summer number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Any chemist, chemist's assistant, or chemist's relative is at liberty to compete. Comments must be sent in on postcards not later than Tuesday, August 15, and every competitor may send in as many postcards as he thinks fit.

By "comments" we mean remarks on the supplements from a chemist and druggist's point of view. They may be critical, epigrammatic, laudatory, poetic, acrostical, or commercial. They are not to be abusive. Only one supplement is to be commented upon on each postcard.

"GUIDE TO THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION."

2s. Post free, 2s. 3d.

Any wholesale drug or sundries house will supply this book at the published price. The following firms have already stocked it:—

Ayrton & Saunders, Liverpool
Barclay & Sons (Limited), London
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Duncau, Flockhart & Co., Edin-
burgh
Edwards, W., & Son, London
Glasgow Apothecaries' Company,
Glasgow
Hirschfeld Bros., Bream's Buildings,
Fetter Lane, E.C.
Kimpton, Henry, 82 High Holborn,
W.C.

Lloyd, T. Howard & Co., Leicester
Maw, S., Son & Thompson, London
Newbery, F., & Sons, London
Potter & Clarke, London
Raines, Clark & Co., Edinburgh
Raines & Co., York
Smith, T. & H., & Co., Edinburgh
Thompson, John, (Limited), Liver-
pool
Woolley, James, Sons & Co., Man-
chester

Summary.

A COMMISSION has been appointed to inquire into the Indian opium traffic.

WE print under "English News" a table of revised Store prices for drugs and druggists' goods.

A LIVERPOOL dentist who extracted more teeth than a lady patient wanted out has had to pay her 40l. damages.

THE meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference opens in Nottingham on Monday evening, and promises to be successful.

THE London County Council has issued a sheet of suggestions in regard to the construction and management of petroleum lamps.

WE deal in an Editorial Note with the work of the commission which has been appointed to inquire into the cultivation, preparation, and use of hemp-drugs in India.

THE Paris chemists' assistants feel rather sore about references made to them by M. Milville, and have replied. The early-closing movement goes along swimmingly.

THE Mitcham lavender and peppermint crops are an entire failure this year, and the prices of the oils have advanced. This is the most important piece of market news this week.

OUR representative at the Chicago Exhibition deals with the fish-oil and olive-oil exhibits there—in this connection giving notes on the Californian olive-industry, as well as the Norwegian fisheries.

A TRADE-MARK case in which Messrs. Perry Davis & Co. obtained a decision against a Horsham (Victoria) chemist is reported in our Australasian News this week. We also report under the same heading items of pharmaceutical interest from the various Australasian colonies.

At the Irish Pharmaceutical Council meeting reports were read which showed that the Society are obtaining considerable assistance from the constabulary in the execution of their Acts. The Inspector-General of Constabulary has expressed his desire to afford whatever aid he can bestow.

AT Cardiff a chemist was proceeded against for putting a liniment into a soda-water bottle with a maker's name embossed upon it, but the Judge dismissed the case, saying that it would be impossible for chemists to conduct their business, if they had to ask who owned every bottle brought to them.

A PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST at Bath, named Joseph Knight, has had an injunction made against him restraining him from selling as Carter's any "little liver-pills" not made by them. The evidence adduced satisfied the Judge that in one case he had endeavoured to pass off as Carter's pills he had bought from a London wholesale house.

NINE physicians accepted founders' shares in a firm which was formed to supply medicated wines and foods. In return they undertook to recommend and prescribe the articles. The company going into liquidation, they have succeeded in their claim not to be regarded as contributories, but at the expense of a severe lecture from Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams.

WE print a copy of the letter sent by the Nottingham Chemists' Association to the Pharmaceutical Council, urging them to take advantage of the offer made by the Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue to discuss the Medicine-stamp Acts with a representative body of chemists. The Nottingham Association makes certain suggestions for the amendment of the Acts.

THE Irish Pharmaceutical Council's action against a Dublin grocer for selling Kay's Essence, which had been challenged by the defendant at the instance, it was understood, of the Messrs. Kay, has been dismissed. The Magistrate had adjourned the case to a particular day: the date was suddenly changed, and the Society's solicitors were unable to instruct suitable counsel. The defendant had brought witnesses from England, and as the plaintiffs were not prepared to proceed, the Magistrate dismissed the case.

English News.

The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.

Medical Botanists' Diplomas.

Mr. H. C. Yates, Coroner for East Cheshire, held an inquest at Congleton last week on the body of Mary Hannah Mitchell, aged 66, who had died suddenly. The evidence showed that the deceased had suffered for about fifteen years with a weak stomach, and had latterly been attended by Mrs. Pickering, of Antrobus Street, who described herself as a medical botanist. Mrs. Pickering prescribed for deceased a concoction of bark and herbs. She was called in on the Tuesday morning, and found deceased considerably worse. A doctor was sent for, but on his arrival deceased was quite unconscious, and death took place shortly afterwards. The Coroner, in summing up, said these medical botanists, as they called themselves, had no legal standing in England, and the so-called medical botanists' societies had no right to give diplomas or certificates to anyone to practise. Mrs. Pickering was running great risk in prescribing in such cases as the present one. Fortunately for her, the evidence did not go so far as to allow a verdict of manslaughter, but no doubt she had treated deceased wrongly. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from congestion of the lungs and brain, as shown by the post-mortem examination.

A Wife's Liability for Deceased Husband's Debts.

In the Westminster County Court, on Friday, before Judge Lumley Smith, Q.C., in the case of Iver v. Smith, plaintiffs sought to recover payment of an account for goods supplied to the defendant, a chemist carrying on business in Portsea. Mrs. Smith, widow, said her husband, who formerly carried on business as a chemist, died in March last. The goods were supplied during his lifetime. She agreed that she was morally liable to pay for them, and she would do so if the plaintiffs would give her time, but at present she was not in a position to pay. The plaintiffs had already obtained judgment by default against her son, and she now asked that that judgment should be struck out, inasmuch as he was an infant when the goods were supplied, although he was now carrying on the business. She was willing to be made a defendant, and she would pay the money by instalments. Plaintiffs' solicitor said Mrs. Smith had previously made a similar promise, but as she had not complied with it plaintiffs were anxious to come to some definite arrangement. His Honour adjourned the further hearing of the case until October in order to see what Mrs. Smith would do in the matter.

Lavish Dentistry.

Mrs. Bass, a married woman, of Burnley, sued a dentist of that town, named Albert Whitehurst, at the recent Liverpool Assizes, before Mr. Justice Lawrence and a special jury, for damages for recklessly extracting all her upper teeth. According to her evidence she pointed out to the defendant which was the tooth which she considered was aching. He looked at the tooth and said, "It is not that tooth that is causing you pain. You have three other teeth decayed in the upper jaw. Shall I take them all out?" She said, "No; they have never caused me any inconvenience, and I don't wish to have them taken out." Defendant then said, "Will you have gas?" Plaintiff, who was a country woman, knew nothing about gas, or what it was, and she replied, "I don't know." Defendant said, "I will take care; it will do you no harm." She was put under the influence of gas, and when she came to herself, she looked on the floor, and, to her astonishment, saw that all her teeth had been extracted from her upper jaw. The defendant's statement was that he had her consent to take the teeth out. She said the pain was all about her upper jaw. He examined plaintiff's teeth, and found they were diseased, and that five were stumps on one side of the upper jaw. When he told her that all her upper teeth must come out he left her for a time so that she might consider what to do. When he returned, she said, "I will have them out." She consented to have gas in order to save pain, and while she was under its

influence, he took eight or nine teeth out. Shortly after she came round; with her consent again, he took out other teeth. Ultimately, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 40*l*.

Testimonial to a Wholesale Druggist.

Last week there was a large and brilliant gathering in the Reform Club, Dale Street, Liverpool, when the Wirral Liberal Association made presentations to Mr. Edward Evans, junr., and Mrs. Edward Evans, in recognition of the services he had rendered to the Liberalism of the district. The gifts presented were very handsome. To Mr. Evans a solid silver centre-bowl weighing 120 oz. and gilded with 3 oz. of pure gold was presented, and to Mrs. Evans a diamond star composed of superb stones. Sir Edward Russell, who was among the speakers, said Mr. Evans had secured the esteem and affection of both friends and foes. He could put the truth in a kindly way, and was the personification in politics of amiability, good temper, and a happy disposition. He had had a trying time both in Wirral and in Liverpool, for Liberal victories with them were few and far between, though they were richly deserved. Mr. Evans, in responding, said he was the recipient some months ago of a similar testimonial from the Liberals of Liverpool; but there was some method in their madness—(laughter)—for they had succeeded municipally, and were able, for the first time for fifty-one years, to elect a Liberal Chief Magistrate of the city. It was natural there should be a great deal of jubilation over that victory, but in Wirral it was not so. He was glad, however, that the party was not discouraged, and that fact was sufficient reward for all he had done.

The Smoking-concert at the British Medical Association.

The exhibitors in the Food and Drugs section of the Museum held in the College of Medicine during the meeting of the British Medical Association, held their annual smoking-concert at the Grand Hotel Assembly Rooms, Newcastle, on Thursday evening of last week. The concert was under the patronage of the President of the British Medical Association, and was well attended by members of the Association. Dr. Howden, Secretary of the Exhibition Committee, was Chairman, and Mr. S. M. Burroughs was announced as Vice-Chairman, but he left the town before the concert. Mr. Horace Laws, of Stower's Lime-juice Company, was the pianist, and Mr. G. Christy (Thos. Christy & Son), Mr. Scott (Allen & Hanburys), Mr. T. Thompson (Robertson & Co.), Mr. H. W. Lane (Armour & Co.), Mr. J. H. Wilson (Chemists' Aerated-water Association), Mr. J. E. Blandy and Mr. W. Blake (Jeyes), Mr. S. E. Shotton (W. R. Warner & Co.), Mr. Gray (Aylesbury Dairy Company), Mr. W. Shepperson (Liq. Carnis), and Mr. A. H. Rimmer (Hartmann's Wood-wool Company) were among the singers.

An amusing miscellaneous entertainment was also contributed by several leading members of Mr. Arthur Roberts's company after the Grand Theatre had closed.

The excellent entertainment finished with a suitable little speech from Dr. Howden, who referred to the fact that he had allotted the best rooms in the College of Medicine to the exhibitors. This speech was enthusiastically applauded. The proceedings terminated somewhat hurriedly owing to an alarm of fire, which was found to exist in a small mineral-water factory about a quarter of a mile distant from the Grand Hotel.

Administering Laudanum.

At the Leeds Assizes, on August 3, before Mr. Justice Bruce, Ralph Longbottom, 37, butcher, was charged with having maliciously administered poison to Edward Lawton, thereby endangering his life, at Delph, near Oldham, on June 27, 1893. The prisoner went into a chemist's shop at Delph and asked for $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of laudanum, which he said was for a kicking horse. He was supplied with the drug, and afterwards mixed some with some rum which Lawton was drinking in an inn. Lawton drank it and became unconscious. Fortunately, a medical gentleman happened to be passing at the time. He was called in, and administered emetics, but for nine hours Lawton's life was in danger. It transpired during the hearing of the case that a day or two after the event the prisoner developed symptoms of *delirium tremens*. Acting on the suggestion of the Judge, the prisoner's

counsel (Mr. Walter Beverley) advised his client to plead guilty to a misdemeanour. In sentencing the prisoner to a month's imprisonment, his Lordship said that the public must be given to understand that men could not be allowed to trifle with poisonous drugs, even in joke.

Store Prices.

The following alterations in prices in the drug department of the Civil Service Supply Association are announced:—

	From	To
Chamomile flowers, per lb.	1s. 11d.	1s. 9d.
Citrate of magnesia (Lorimer's) per lb. bottle	1s. 4d.	1s. 3d.
Eno's fruit salt	1s. 11d.	1s. 9½d.
Gazogene powders, 5-pint size, per box	2s. 1d.	2s.
Glycerine pastilles, per lb.	2s.	1s. 11d.
Hinrold's asthma-cure	2s. 9d.	2s. 7d.
"Ivorine" cream, per box	11d.	1s. 2d.
Lime-juice (Montserrat), per bottle	11d.	10½d.
Linnetta cordial, per bottle	1s. 1d.	1s. 0½d.
Lozenges:—		
Chlorate of potash, per lb.	2s.	1s. 10d.
Ginger, per lb.	1s. 11d.	1s. 10d.
Ipecacuanha, per lb.	2s.	1s. 10d.
Rose, per lb.	2s.	1s. 11d.
Sulphur compound (Dr. Garrod's), per lb.	1s. 6d.	1s. 4d.
Sulphur compound (Dr. Garrod's), per oz.	2d.	1½d.
Mellin's infants' food, per bottle	1s. 8d.	1s. 9d.
Orange-peel (dried), per lb.	2s. 3d. and 3s. 2d.	1s. 11d. and 2s. 6d.
Pastilles (Geraudel's), per bottle	11d.	1s.
Quassia chips, per lb.	4½d.	4d.
Seltzogene powders, 5-pint size, per box	2s. 1d.	2s.
Soap (Althæa), per box, 6 tablets	1s. 3d.	1s. 4d.
" " " 12 " " "	2s. 2d.	2s. 4d.
Vaseline (family) toilet soap, perfumed, per dozen tablets	2s. 6d.	2s. 4d.
Syringes (glass), male or female, each.	3d., 5d., and 8d.	2½d., 4d., and 7½d.

Petroleum-lamps.

In view of the numerous fatal and other accidents caused by petroleum-lamps, the London County Council have considered it desirable to make public the following suggestions which are partly founded on recommendations made by Sir Frederick Abel, C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., and Mr. Boyerton Redwood, F.I.C., F.C.S., after investigating the causes of lamp accidents.

Construction of Lamps.

1. The wick should be enclosed in a tube of thin sheet metal, open at the bottom. This wick should reach almost to the bottom of the reservoir containing the oil.
2. The oil-reservoir should be of metal, and not of china, glass, or other fragile material.
3. The upper part of the lamp which comprises the burner, wick-tube, &c., should be constructed to securely screw into the metal reservoir.
4. The oil-reservoir should have no feeding-place nor opening other than the opening into which the upper part of the lamp is screwed.
5. Every lamp should have a broad and heavy base and a proper extinguishing-apparatus.

Wicks.

6. Wicks should be soft, and not tightly plaited, and should quite fill the wick-holder without having to be squeezed into it.
7. Wicks should be dried at the fire before being put into lamps, and should be soaked with oil before being lit.

Management.

8. The reservoir should be quite filled with oil every time before using the lamp.
9. The lamp should be kept thoroughly clean, all oil should be carefully wiped off, and all charred wick and dirt removed before lighting.
10. When first lit, the wick should be partially turned down, and then slowly raised.
11. Lamps which have no extinguishing-apparatus should be put out as follows:—The wick should be turned down until there is only a small flickering flame, and a sharp puff of breath should then be sent across the top of the chimney, but not down it.

12. Cans or bottles used for oil should be free from water and dirt, and should be kept thoroughly closed.

Note. These suggestions apply to ordinary petroleum or paraffin lamps such as are generally used, and not to benzoline or spirit lamps.

Drugs for Marylebone.

Dr. Alexander Wynter Blyth, the public analyst for Marylebone, in his annual report to the Vestry, states that during the year 511 samples were analysed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and that amongst them were the following samples of drugs:—Quinine, 4; citrate of iron and quinine, 3; Seidlitz powder, 6; powdered rhubarb, 2; sulphur tablets, 1; sodium bicarbonate, 1; sweet spirit of nitre, 2; and that every one of these samples was found to be genuine.

Chemical Workers.

In the House of Commons, on August 4, Mr. J. H. Lewis asked the Home Secretary whether a departmental committee had been appointed to consider the conditions under which chemical workers carry on their employment, and, if so, whether he would state the terms of reference, and when the committee might be expected to present their report.

Mr. Asquith said such a committee had been appointed. The terms of reference required the committee to deal with the matter both generally and in the case of alkali works and in the manufacture of bichromate and chromium compounds, with particular reference to the following points:—(1) How far these manufactures as at present carried on injuriously affect the health of the workpeople, and how far the injurious effects depend upon the age and sex of the operatives; (2) what means can be adopted to abate the injurious effects of the manufacture; (3) what special regulations should be adopted to protect vats and other dangerous places and utensils used in the manufacture? As regards the date when the committee may be expected to present their report, he could only say that the field of the inquiry is an extensive one. Much valuable information had been obtained at Widnes and St. Helens, but the committee still proposed to visit Flintshire, Glasgow, Northwich, and Newcastle, and therefore their report could not be expected until next month.

The committee engaged on this work consists of Professor P. A. Simpson (chairman), Dr. D. J. O'Neill, Mr. A. E. Fletcher (inspector under the Alkali Acts), and Mr. H. S. Richmond (inspector of factories). The kindred committees have also been appointed to inquire into the conditions of labour in other dangerous or unhealthy industries—namely, white-lead manufacture, potteries, and quarries.

The British Medical Association.

Next year's meeting of the British Medical Association is to be held at Bristol, and Dr. Long Fox, of that city, is the President-elect. Dr. Ward Cousins has been elected President of the Council, in succession to Dr. Withers Moore, who has held the office for the past three years.

Adulterated Tincture of Rhubarb.

Charles Hirst, manager of the Co-operative Stores, Lepton, was summoned at the Huddersfield Police Court, on August 1, by Mr. A. L. Bridge, Food and Drugs Inspector, for selling adulterated tincture of rhubarb. The inspector purchased a sample of the tincture at the Stores, and the Public Analyst's report was that the tincture was devoid of saffron, which was an expensive ingredient.

Mr. Bridge stated that the defendant bought the tincture of rhubarb, and he did not allege that he had made the tincture. However, they wished to impress upon the public that sellers were responsible, and should take care that what they sold was not adulterated.

A fine of 5s. and 19s. costs was imposed.

A Spoiled Holiday.

At the Mansion House, on Saturday, Henry George Elliott, an errand-boy in the employ of Mr. Ray, chemist, Fenchurch Street, E.C., was charged with stealing two half-sovereigns, the property of his employer. Alfred John Elliott (11) and David Alfred Carson (14) were charged with having feloniously received some of the money. It appeared that the boys had arranged among themselves to take a trip to

Southend on Bank Holiday, and the stolen money was to defray expenses.

Mr. Alderman Tyler said he thought the best thing would be to administer a sound whipping to each of the boys, but, unfortunately, two of them were too old, and he did not care to let the youngest one suffer alone. The prisoners were finally remanded until Friday.

Festivities.

On Saturday last the workpeople of Messrs. Thomas Tyrer & Co., Stirling Chemical-works, Stratford, were entertained by the firm at breakfast and dinner at Southend, whither they travelled by the first train from Plaistow. Mr. Tyrer, sen., presided. The day was beautifully fine.

The employés of Messrs. E. Steiner & Co., of Limehouse, had their annual outing on July 22 to the principal's residence, Bash Hall Farm, Buttsbury, near Billericay, where they dined. Drives in the country, and in the evening dancing, made the day pass most pleasantly.

Messrs. Potter & Clarke's employés had a trip to Windsor lately. They dined at the South-Western Hotel, and afterwards a steam-launch trip up the river was made as far as Cliefden Woods and back. Tea was provided on board. The company numbered fifty-eight. Mr. C. Goddard Clarke was present, but owing to business-engagements in the North Mr. H. Potter was unable to be present.

French Pharmaceutical News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

PHARMACIEN-DEPUTIES.—The campaign in view of the next general election has commenced in earnest all over France. Amongst the candidates there appear to be a slightly larger number of pharmaciens than at the last election; this is supposed to be an effort to support the Pharmacy Bill. M. Leon Chris, the well-known distiller of essential oils at Grasse, and one of the introducers of artificial musk, is actively pushing his candidature for re-election as Senator of the Alpes Maritimes Department, but meets with active opposition. M. Poirrier, the chemical-manufacturer of St Denis, also seeks re-election as Senator, and he is fairly certain of success.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN FRANCE appears to be developing, and the nature of the work going on has been made more public during the past week, owing to the publicity given by the distribution of prizes before the Midsummer holidays. Thus it is found that chemistry is quite an important factor in the studies of French schoolboys. In the general competition between the schools and colleges of Paris and Versailles, a special prize for this subject is given by the Association for the Advancement of Sciences, under the name of "Chemistry in Special Mathematics." Several prizes are given for chemistry and physics jointly, while a prize for natural history is also contributed by the above-mentioned Society.

COLOURING-MATTER IN BUTTER occasionally requires to be determined by chemists, and the Bordeaux Society of Pharmacy suggests the following methods to its members. Mix a small quantity of butter in alcohol, and, after two or three minutes' repose, remove the alcohol and evaporate it over a spirit-lamp. The butter should yield nothing to the alcohol. In case of colouring with annatto a brown-red residue forms at the bottom of the vessel, this becoming blue by the addition of sulphuric acid; curcumin gives a deep rose-coloured residue, which turns brown by the addition of hydrochloric acid or an intense brown when treated with potash and soda; saffron gives a red precipitate with subacetate of lead, and carrot becomes green with alkali. The derivatives of metals are traceable by their chemical reaction.

HARMONISING THE HEALING ARTS.—Several presidential decrees, countersigned by the Minister of Public Instruction, have just been issued, with a view of producing more harmony in the professions more or less attached to medicine. Thus, from November 1, 1894, the candidates for the grade of pharmacist of the second class (as distinguished from the

first) will be required to produce certificates of higher studies than has been necessary heretofore, while their examinations also will be more severe. The aspirants to the title of "Officers of Health" who are pursuing their studies at the present time will, under certain conditions, be accorded facilities for obtaining their degree of Doctor of Medicine. The studies necessary for the diploma of surgeon-dentist must extend over three years, the B.A. degree or the certificate of superior primary studies being necessary. Doctors possessing a foreign degree who aspire to a French one in medicine will have their path facilitated to a considerable extent.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE BEAR.—M. Minvielle, a pharmacien, of Pau, was out for a day's fishing a week or so since, some twenty miles from home; with him were his wife and the latter's sister. The fish would not bite, and after some time M. Minvielle proposed to the ladies to visit some copper-mines near by. This part of the mountain is known to be frequented by bears, and consequently he acted wisely in taking a gun. When only a short way on their excursion, one of the ladies screamed that she saw a bear, and promptly fainted; her sister fainted also, under the inspiration of faith, without troubling to see the dreaded animal. This was the pharmacist's opportunity. He slipped a cartridge in his gun, and fired. The bear, mortally wounded, described a series of bounds, and disappeared in a neighbouring wood. On account of the condition of the ladies, M. Minvielle was unable to follow his prey; but the carcase was found soon afterwards in a ravine, and proved to be that of a she-bear, weighing 100 kilogrammes.

THE EARLY-CLOSING MOVEMENT is progressing satisfactorily all over Paris, and all parties seem fairly satisfied with the new arrangement. M. Milville's uncomplimentary remarks concerning French assistants, which were reported in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of last week, have brought a strongly-worded protest from the Assistants' Association. It appears that the assistants intend to apply to the Paris Municipal Council for permission to open night-pharmacies in various districts of the city; the hours would be from 3 P.M. to 8 A.M. The Assistants' Association offer to fit up a pharmacy of the kind as a trial, but the Council is asked to provide the necessary funds for completing the system. It is considered, however, by the masters that the assistants have not the slightest hope of getting this project accepted by the authorities. The idea seems to be more one that can be used for coercing principals if they recalcitrate, as showing what might be done. The Assistants' Association terminates its protest by saying:—"In the matter of the 9 o'clock closing, it is false that the Syndical Chamber of Pharmacists had taken the matter up before ourselves. We commenced our campaign in February of this year, and have worked at it with a tenacity of which our principals are incapable. Every pharmacy in Paris has been visited by us, and sometimes we have been as often as five times to the same, and all this at the sacrifice of our sleep. Then think of our night meetings! Is it to be supposed that we have been killing ourselves during the past three years to obtain an extra hour's liberty per day simply for the satisfaction of having extra time for drinking beer and frequenting the brasseries?"

Foreign and Colonial News.

A BIG HUSTLE came off in Chicago in the last week of July, when 20,000 commercial travellers paraded Michigan Avenue. The whole of the forty-four States were represented, and the drumming was really extraordinary.

AMERICAN WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' CONVENTION.—The annual American Wholesale Druggists' Convention will be held at Detroit, Mich., from September 11 to 14 inclusive. Mr. Alanson S. Brooks is the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION which is about to be appointed will be the first of its kind. It is to hold its sittings in India, probably making a tour of the country. The Commission is to consist of nine members—five appointed by the Government of India and four by the Secretary of State.

The Commissioners are to see for themselves the cultivation, preparation, and consumption of opium.

A BIG FIRE occurred at the works of the Merrimae Chemical Company, at North Woburn, Mass., on July 22, which destroyed three large buildings and caused a loss roughly estimated at \$200,000. The stock destroyed consisted chiefly of alum and vitriol, but in addition to that valuable plant has been rendered utterly useless.

THE HOSTETTER BITTERS COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, Pa., are suing two Milwaukee drug-companies and two large liquor-houses, for selling counterfeit Hostetter Bitters. They allege infringements of their rights, and fix the damages at \$115,000, divided as follows:—Charles Baumbach Company \$20,000; F. W. Hartman & Co., \$20,000; F. Dohmen Company, \$50,000; J. P. Kissinger Company, \$25,000.

A CHICAGO TRIUMPH.—In the early months of the year we reported great disturbances in Chicago drug-circles, owing to an "Economical Drug Company" starting cut-rates there at a killing pace. The retail druggists combined to defeat the company, and after fifteen months' struggle they have the satisfaction of knowing that the company has been compelled to shut up shop. The capital of the company was \$50,000, mostly borrowed from banks which have stopped payment recently.

THE "PARIS-GREENED" DRUGS.—We mentioned a few weeks ago that in a fire at New York some drugs belonging to Messrs. C. H. Dietz & Co. and Stallman & Fulton had been damaged by Paris green and water in the course of a fire. This gave rise to some alarm lest the drugs should be sold by the salvage authorities, and, acting on the suggestion of the *Druggists' Circular*, the Board of Health have ordered an inspection of the goods, and find that the articles have not been injured as alleged.

THE INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL CONGRESS opens in Chicago on Monday, August 21. A very good programme has been prepared, and arrangements have been made to hold sessions during two afternoons of the week of the meetings among the chemical exhibits of the World's Fair. These sessions will be held under the auspices of the exhibitors in this class, and will be of unusual interest, affording an excellent opportunity to obtain complete information concerning the objects exhibited.

MUSLIN DRUGGISTS are particularly abhorrent to American pharmacists, and it has been resolved by the King's County, N.Y., Board of Pharmacy to get at them if possible under the existing pharmacy law. The Secretary of the Board has called upon the District Attorney to make a charge against one of the soft-goods stores as a test-case, for the purpose of receiving a ruling of the Courts upon the interpretation of the law relating to the sale of medicines. The District Attorney cannot attend to the matter just now, but promises to bring such a case to the attention of the Court in the near future.

GOLD PAYMENTS FOR DRUGS.—The circular to which we recently referred as having been issued by Messrs. W. H. Schieffelin & Co., of New York, wholesale druggists, gives notice that, "in view of the uncertain future of currency, certain proprietary articles shall be payable in United States gold or the currency equivalent." The firm explain that "this is merely a precautionary measure. We shall not necessarily enforce it unless gold comes to a premium. Even then, as the circular states, we do not demand gold, but only its currency equivalent. This rule applies to foreign articles, such as proprietary medicines and sundries, which we handle for European firms, who want to do business on a gold basis. We do not anticipate that gold will command a premium, however, but we wish to place ourselves where we will be safe if it should. Other large mercantile concerns have circulated similar notices."

A SPIRITUAL PRESCRIPTION.—Mr. Harry Zimmer, of Indianapolis, has had a unique experience in the matter of preparing prescriptions, says the *Indiana Pharmacist*. One day lately a lady came in and said she had a prescription from Dr. N., naming a once very prominent physician, now dead, and he had directed that she take it to Zimmer and have Mr. Z. himself prepare it, and she would at once recover from some severe chronic ailment. "But," said Mr. Zimmer, "Dr. N. has been dead for some time: how

can it be possible for him to have given such directions?" "Well, you see, I had a communication from him at a spiritual *séance* the other day, and I received the message and prescription then." "Indeed!" said Mr. Z., with an involuntary elevation of his eyebrows. And he took the ghostly prescription behind the case and wrestled with it prayerfully until it was compounded. Did the woman recover? "Well she is rapidly getting better. And I want to say that Dr. N. must have had an accession of knowledge since going to the other side, for he never wrote any such prescriptions when he was in the flesh."

SOAP-LEGISLATION IN GERMANY.—At the recent annual conference of the Association of German Soap-makers, at Leipzig, a resolution was unanimously accepted to memorialise the Imperial Chancellor and the Prussian Minister of Commerce to the effect that the proposed legislation restricting the flogging of soap is not sufficiently stringent, but that all flogging-processes in which insoluble materials are used ought to be prohibited. The Association further asked that for hard soaps 60 per cent. of fatty acid, and for soft soap from 38 to 40 per cent. of fatty acid, should be fixed as the legal minimum. The regulations under which medicinal soaps, soap-powder, and soap-extract should be allowed to be sold, ought also to be made more stringent. In answer to previous representations to the same effect, the authorities had declined to entertain the suggestions made by the Association, and the discussion and resolution at the annual congress were intended as a protest against that refusal. With regard to the addition of sugar to soap, the Association agreed that such an addition did not increase the preserving capacity of toilet-soap, but only increased the weight at the expense of the cleansing-powers of the article.

OPIUM IN SAN FRANCISCO.—A curious point has just been decided by the San Francisco Supreme Court regarding the sale of opium. It happens that the municipality made a regulation in 1889 under which it is "unlawful for any apothecary or any person whatever to sell to any person in the city and county of San Francisco any opium except upon written prescription or written order of a practising physician, as provided in the order, and except upon the day of the date of said prescription or order." To this were also attached certain regulations regarding registration of the sale, &c. Under this edict a Chinaman was some time ago prosecuted for the sale of opium, and he was convicted. Against this there has been an appeal on the ground that the State and other Acts deal with the sale of poisons, so that it would be ridiculous if these were to be overridden by a municipal order. The Supreme Court have sustained the conviction, however, on the ground, practically, that if a municipality found that State regulations did not suffice to control a practice in its locality it could make further regulations in the same spirit. The decision means that henceforth opium, morphine, coca, and cocaine can only be sold on a physician's prescription.

AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

THESE notes are based upon information contained in the July number of the *Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*:—

EUCALYPTUS-OIL POISONING.—A woman named Mary Ann Jacobs has died at Lymington, Tasmania, through drinking a poisonous dose of eucalyptus oil.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT ANALYST.—This appointment has fallen to Mr. J. B. Henderson, a science master of the Boys' Grammar School, Brisbane, and a former pupil of Professor Dittmar, of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College. The salary attached to the office is 300*l.* per annum.

SHOP-HOURS IN NEW ZEALAND.—At a large and representative meeting of the Dunedin chemists on June 1 it was unanimously resolved "that the chemists be included in the provisions of the Shop Hours Bill, with permission to open from 7 P.M., to 9 P.M. on evening of half holiday, and that they be allowed at any time to compound a doctor's prescription." The Bill, we understand, is now before Parliament.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.—The following decisions were issued by the New Zealand Customs Department on May 10

ast:—Foot-rot composition, "Learner's"; as patent and proprietary medicines, &c., duty 25 per cent. Herbal tonic for sheep, "Pettifer's"; as patent and proprietary medicines, &c., 25 per cent. Maltine, the Maltine Manufacturing Company's and maltine and cod-liver oil; as druggists' sundries, 15 per cent. Malt extract, for bread-making; as druggists' sundries, 15 per cent. Sarsaparilla, solid compound extract of; as drugs, 15 per cent.

PARLIAMENTARY RETURN ASKED FOR.—In the New South Wales Parliament, on June 7, Sir George Dibbs was asked, among other things, (1) if he would give the names of those registered as chemists in New South Wales who have passed the Major examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. (2) Under what clause have those 200 persons been registered whose names are down as members of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales. Sir George, in reply, intimated that if a return were moved for he would endeavour to obtain it.

OBITUARY.—Dr. Charles Adolph Leibus, Ph.D., M.A., F.C.S., the Senior Assayer at the Sydney (N.S.W.) Branch of the Royal Mint, died on June 19, aged 60 years. The deceased gentleman was born in Wurtemberg, and was educated at the University of Heidelberg, where he obtained the degree of Ph.D. Subsequently he studied for the profession of analytical and assaying chemist, became assistant to the late Professor Hoffman, of London, and was made a Fellow of the Chemical Society. He was appointed to the Sydney Mint, in 1859, as Senior Assayer, and had thus been connected with that institution for a period of thirty-four years.

THE QUEENSLAND "FINAL" EXAMINATION.—The Queensland Pharmacy Board have declined the application of Mr. F. E. Smith to be examined for the "final" examination, on the ground of nonconformity with the provisions of the Act, which requires that an apprenticeship must be served under written indentures. Mr. Smith produced his Preliminary examination certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and an affidavit setting forth that he had served an apprenticeship of four years with Mr. Burrell, of Montrose, Scotland. This decision is important to men from over the border intending making their homes in the colony, as it will of necessity exclude all unqualified men from Scotland where a written apprenticeship indenture is not a custom of the trade.

DISPENSING FOR FRIENDLY-SOCIETY LODGES.—This subject was discussed at the June meeting of the Central Pharmaceutical Society, Wellington, New Zealand. Mr. D. L. Turner introduced a scheme which advised that the lodges should issue two coupons to each member quarterly, one of these being for the doctor and the other for the chemist, the doctor receiving 15s. and the chemist 5s. per annum for each member. Chemists and doctors who fall in with the scheme are to have their names printed on the back of the coupons, and the lodge member can change each quarter if he is so disposed. When the coupons are handed in, the doctor or chemist gets paid for the members he has prescribed or dispensed for, and *pro rata* for all the members in the lodge. There appears to be a difference on the point as to whether 5s. per member would be sufficient remuneration for the chemist, but the scheme generally appeals favourably to all parties, and will most likely be adopted in the near future.

A TRADE-MARK ACTION.—The Melbourne agent for Perry Davis & Co., Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A., has proceeded against Mr. A. L. St. Küger, chemist, of Horsham, for applying to a mixture purporting to be a patent medicine the trade-mark of his firm—namely, the word "Pain-killer." The complainants contended that this name, as well as their labels, both registered as trade-marks throughout America, Great Britain, and Australia, had been pirated by the defendant, who had been selling under the name "Pain-killer," and in bottles got up and labelled in exact copy of those used by the complainants, a mixture of his own manufacture. The defendant admitted the offence, but explained that he was ignorant of the fact that the name "Pain-killer" was registered in Victoria, and immediately upon finding it was so from the Pharmaceutical Society, he had called upon the complainants' solicitors and admitted the offence, and asked that the case might be settled. The Chairman said the cir-

cumstances were undoubtedly somewhat hard for the defendant, whose action could not really tend to deceive the public, more especially as the vendor's name was shown upon the bottles. The complainants, however, had a technical exclusive right to the designation "Pain-killer" and the trade-mark. A fine of 17. 1s., with 9d. costs, was inflicted.

NEW ZEALAND PHARMACY BILL.—At the May meeting of the New Zealand Board, the revised poisons-list and memorandum of requisite additions and alterations to the Pharmacy Act now obtaining in the colony were finally submitted and adopted, and the President of the Board was requested to arrange an interview with the Premier (the Hon. R. Seddon). At the meeting of the Board in June, the President reported that he and the Registrar had waited upon the Premier, who, after hearing the case stated, had expressed approval of the objects of the Bill, but said that the Cabinet had decided not to take it up as a Government measure, as they had already more to do than they could manage; and, this being the last session of the Parliament, he had not the slightest hope of being able to get it passed. The Government did intend, however, to introduce a Bill, entitled "The Sale and Carriage of Poisons Bill." The Premier suggested that the amendment Bill should be introduced by a private member, and assured the deputation that the Government would not oppose the Bill, but endeavour to further its progress. The Board have acted upon these suggestions, and have waited upon the Hon. W. R. Reynolds, who has already interested himself in the Bill, asking his further assistance and co-operation. It is believed that under his guidance the success of the measure will be secured.

ADDITIONS TO THE NEW SOUTH WALES POISONS SCHEDULE.—The members of the New South Wales Board were rather hardly hit at their last meeting when the Secretary laid upon the table a copy of the Government *Gazette* notifying that the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, had added to schedule "A" of the Poisons Act "Atkinson's Royal Infants' Preservative" and "Hill's Magic Vermin-killer." In the discussion which followed, several contended that the Executive had not power to add patent medicines to the schedule, and in support quoted section 7 of the Act, which states that "this Act shall not extend to the sale of any poison when made up or compounded as a medicine. . . . Nor to the sale of patent medicines or of photographic materials for the purpose of photography. . . . Nor to the sale of fly-poison papers or packets of poisonous mixtures for the destruction of vermin when duly marked as such," &c. Others contended that the Lieutenant-Governor, as the highest law authority, would not have sanctioned such a notification unless he was satisfied that what he was signing was correct. Thereupon the Chairman quoted section 8: "That several substances mentioned in schedule 'A' hereto shall be deemed poisons within the meaning of this Act. Provided always that the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may by proclamation duly published in the *Gazette* at any time declare that any other natural or chemical substance or preparation specified in such proclamation shall be deemed a poison within the meaning of this Act," as overriding *in toto* section 7. This seems to have been conclusive, or, as our Australian coadjutor tersely puts it, "the discussion became too difficult for the lay mind," and the matter was dismissed by simply receiving the *Gazette*.

THE personal estate of the late Robert Miller, of the firms of Messrs. George Miller & Co., chemical-manufacturers, and James Miller, Sons & Co., merchants, Glasgow, has been returned at 101,102l.

IF SANDALWOOD OIL be pure, it will—according to Mesnard—form a tough, doughy, lustreless mass of a grey or bluish colour when rubbed on a glass plate with a little concentrated sulphuric acid. If foreign oils be present, the mass will be soft, blackish, and lustrous.

KOCH'S TUBERCULIN contains an indole-like substance in addition to albumoses. In the process of the action of the tubercle bacillus, proto-albumose is first formed, then deuterio-albumose. The bacteria so far act like digestive ferments, but there is little or no true peptone formed; and leucine and tyrosine are also absent.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held on August 2 at the Society's House, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 P.M. Present: The President (Mr. William Hayes), in the chair, the Vice-President (Mr. Beggs), Messrs. Charles Evans, Downes, Conyngham, Wells, Professor Tichborne, and Simpson.

LEGAL ACTIONS BY THE COUNCIL.

The PRESIDENT mentioned that certain prosecutions which were to have been heard in the police court that day had been adjourned until the following day week. In one of the cases the adjournment was granted on the application of the defendant; and in the other case Mr. Byrne, the Magistrate, thought it would be better that the case should come before Mr. Swift, the Magistrate who had tried a former prosecution at the instance of the Council. [See "Legal Reports."]

INVITATIONS.

A letter of invitation to the Congress of the British Institute of Public Health at Edinburgh was read enclosing programme, &c.

Professor TICHBORNE said he had been named one of the representatives of the Council, but he had been unfortunately prevented from attending the Congress by unforeseen events.

A letter of invitation to the approaching British Pharmaceutical Conference was read.

On the motion of Mr. WELLS, the name of Mr. Payne was added to those of gentlemen already delegated to attend that Conference—namely, the Vice-President, Mr. Conyngham, and Mr. Wells.

REVISING THE PHARMACY ACTS.

A letter was read from Mr. H. S. Theobald, acting under the authority of the Statute Law Revision Committee of the House of Lords, proposing to include certain portions of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, in a Bill for the repeal of statutes.

The PRESIDENT explained that this letter had already been considered at a special meeting of the Law Committee, and the revisions of the Act proposed by Mr. Theobald had been carefully gone through, and with a few exceptions approved of. The object was simply to remove from the original Act certain portions of it which were no longer operative.

The action of the Law Committee in the matter was approved.

THE POLICE AND THE SALES OF POISON.

A letter was read from County Inspector Wilson, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, Clonmel, in reference to a case of Edward O'Brien, who brought an action against Thomas O'Brien, an unregistered person, for the loss of a horse through poison sold by Thomas O'Brien. The County Court Judge dismissed the action; but the plaintiff brought an appeal, which was heard at the Assizes, before Mr. Justice O'Brien, who set aside the decision of the County Court Judge and awarded Edward O'Brien 25*l.* and costs.

The PRESIDENT said that Thomas O'Brien, the defendant in that action, sought to become a registered druggist, and sent up invoices purporting to represent transactions before 1875. Amongst the articles mentioned in them was "Sunlight soap," and on examination it was found that the invoices were of recent date, and that the dates in them had been changed. They had, therefore, refused to accept Mr. Thomas O'Brien as a registered druggist.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: "Sunlight soap" was not in existence before 1875.

The PRESIDENT said it would be well to have inquiries made as to what was the poison Mr. O'Brien had sold.

A letter was read from Sergeant McGann, Royal Irish Constabulary, Templemore, stating that in the case of the prosecution of a person named Kelly there, the order of the Queen's Bench Division had been carried out, and the defendant fined 5*l.* and 1*s.* costs, and that a prosecution of a person named O'Mullane had been adjourned in order to have

an analysis made to ascertain whether oxalic acid was present in an article sold as such or not.

A letter from Sergeant Colgan, Royal Irish Constabulary, Edenderry, stated that a prosecution of a person named John Pelin had been reheard at a special Petty Sessions, and the defendant fined 5*l.*, with 2*s.* costs.

The REGISTRAR read a letter from Mr. Pelin appealing to the Council to remit the fine. The writer said the law had been sufficiently vindicated, and that if the Council would be lenient they need not fear that their leniency would be abused.

Mr. WELLS: The answer to that is that we have no power to remit the fine, and that he was treated with leniency before the prosecution.

The Registrar was directed to write to Mr. Pelin stating that the Council did not see their way to remitting the fine under the circumstances.

RESTORATION TO THE REGISTER.

A letter was read from Mr. Frederick Meyers, pharmaceutical chemist, asking to have his name restored to the roll, from which it had been excluded in consequence of his not having replied to letters which had never reached him. Mr. Meyers forwarded his present address and the usual fee.

The request was complied with.

A HOME-RULE DEVELOPMENT.

A letter was read from Mr. H. A. Swayne, L.P.S.I., of London, suggesting that the Society should publish an Irish pharmaceutical journal.

The PRESIDENT: Do you think we ought to go into this matter now?

Professor TICHBORNE: I am strongly of opinion that the time has come when you should consider the desirability of it; but the matter is one which will require to be very carefully considered, and I do not think that we could undertake that consideration now. I would suggest that the subject be referred to a committee.

Mr. WELLS: Refer it to the House or the Law Committee.

A DONATION

was received from the Ontario College of Pharmacy of a copy of their "Annual Announcement." Thanks were voted to the donors.

THE POLICE AND THE PHARMACY ACTS.

The Law Committee reported that on July 23 the President, Mr. Wells, and Mr. Grindley, accompanied by the Registrar, had an interview with the Inspector-General of Constabulary, Sir Andrew Reed, and represented to him that in a few cases in the country the constabulary had refused to assist the Society by distributing "cautions" and by aiding in the discovery of breaches of the law. The deputation suggested that the members of the force who assisted in bringing to justice persons who had broken the law should get a portion of the fines imposed by the Acts. Sir Andrew Reed, in reply, explained why a third of the penalty had to be paid into the Constabulary Force Fund, instead of being given to an individual member of the force. He said he would be always happy to bring under the notice of the Rewards Board any letter from the Council recommending a member of the force for special consideration; and he further stated that he approved of "cautions" being served by the constabulary upon suspected persons, and would issue a general order to that effect; and he invited the Council to report to him any case in which the constabulary failed or declined to assist them.

ELECTIONS.

On the motion of Mr. CONYNGHAM, seconded by Mr. HODGSON, Mr. Patrick N. White, 19 Castle Street, Sligo, was elected a member of the Society.

On the motion of Mr. BAXTER, seconded by Mr. CONYNGHAM, Mr. Charles A. Wray, the Pharmacy, Magherafelt, was elected a member.

On the motion of Mr. HODGSON, seconded by the PRESIDENT, Mr. Henry V. Golden, Parsonstown, was nominated for membership; and on the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. EVANS, Mr. Thomas J. Rainey, 5 Princes Street, Londonderry, was nominated for membership.

Some financial and other business having been disposed of, the Council adjourned.

Legal Reports.

WORCESTER SAUCE AT RESTAURANTS.

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, on Friday, August 4, the case of *Lea & Perrins v. Roberts* came up. This was a motion on behalf of the plaintiffs to restrain the defendant from selling or exposing for sale or use, in any bottles upon which are moulded the words "Lea & Perrins," and bearing the plaintiffs' labels, sauce not manufactured by the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs were the well-known sauce-manufacturers of Worcester, and the defendant was the manager of the St. James's Restaurant, Piccadilly. The allegation was that customers of the defendant had asked for "Worcestershire" sauce, and had been supplied with what was an abominable imitation of the plaintiffs' goods, in bottles on which were embossed the plaintiffs' name and which bore the plaintiffs' labels. Affidavit evidence to this effect was read to the Court.

The defence was that the defendant sold nothing but sauce obtained from the plaintiffs, and that the small bottles on the tables were filled from time to time from larger ones, as suggested by the plaintiffs.

Mr. Justice North was not disposed to interfere at present. What the case might be when he heard the witnesses he did not know; but at present he did not think the plaintiffs had proved their case. It appeared that the defendant had a considerable quantity of the genuine article, and there was a possibility of mistake. In view of the conflict of evidence, he declined to grant an injunction, especially as he did not think much harm would be done to the plaintiffs if it turned out that they were right, having regard to the small supply the defendant required, and the fact that he was not a person who bought to re-sell. The costs of both parties would be costs in the action.

FOREIGN-MADE CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

THE Board of Trade have prosecuted at the Mansion House Messrs. Dollond & Co., of Ludgate Hill, manufacturing opticians, and Messrs. Leslie & Co. (Limited), druggists, sundriesmen, Bond Court, Walbrook, for infringements of the Merchandise-marks Act in applying false trade-descriptions to clinical thermometers. In each case the thermometer bore the name of the defendant and the word "London," but was alleged to be of German make. Messrs. Dollond denied that they had the slightest intention to defraud, or that they were aware the thermometer was of German make. Messrs. Leslie said they had believed the thermometers to be of British make, though it appeared that since the action was commenced the person supplying them had admitted that they were of German origin. They claimed, however, that no offence had been committed, as the inscription "Leslie & Co., London," simply indicated that they were the retailers and sellers of the article.

Mr. Alderman Newton imposed a fine of 10*l.* and costs in each case.

Mr. Clulow, for Leslie's, said the question was of so much importance that his clients would ask for a case for the opinion of the High Court.

PHOSPHORUS IN SCHOOLS.

AN action was brought in the Queen's Bench Division on Friday, before Mr. Justice Cave and a special jury, by Mr. H. Williams, of Caterham, who sued Mr. W. H. Eady, M.A., proprietor and head-master of a boarding-school at Kenley, Surrey, on behalf of himself and his son, to recover damages for personal injuries sustained by the plaintiff's son through the alleged negligence of the defendant. Defendant denied negligence, and counter-claimed for out-of-pocket expenses. In a second case Mr. Eady sought to recover from Mr. H. Williams fees for the board and tuition of his three sons.

It appeared that in the autumn of 1891 the plaintiff entrusted three of his sons to be boarded and educated by the defendant. In the following April a pupil, named Edgar Szczepanska, took a bottle containing phosphorus into the playground. He played with it and put a light to it, and eventually it exploded. The plaintiff's son was passing

through the playground at the time, and he became enveloped in flames. The flames were put out, but not before the boy had been severely burned about the hands and face, and permanently injured. The question raised was whether the defendant had been guilty of negligence in leaving poisons, &c., in a place to which the pupils had access. Szczepanska said he found the bottle of phosphorus on a table in the conservatory. The defendant said the bottle of phosphorus was kept locked up in a cupboard in the basement, to which the pupils had no access. In the same cupboard there were three bottles of acid. The key of the cupboard was kept in the kitchen. He did not know that the bottle containing the phosphorus had been removed from the cupboard until after the accident. There were several old bottles in the conservatory, but none of them contained poisons.

The jury found a verdict in the first action for the father for 14*l.* 4*s.*, and for the son for 75*l.*; and they awarded the defendant 26*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* on his counter-claim. In the second case they found a verdict for Mr. Eady for 86*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, for the board and tuition of the sons of Mr. Williams.

SALE OF POWELL'S BALSAM BY AN UNQUALIFIED DEALER.

AT the Leeds County Court, on Friday last, before his Honour Judge Greenhow, Arthur Goodall, who keeps a drug-store at 191 Meanwood Road, Leeds, was summoned by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society for a 5*l.* penalty for selling poisonous drugs without being registered. Mr. Grey, barrister, London, represented the Society, and Mr. H. A. Child, Leeds, defended.

Ethel Mosley, 10 Cliffdale Street, Meanwood Road, gave evidence of the purchase of a bottle of Powell's "Balsam of Aniseed" at the defendant's shop.

George Dearden Telfer said that he received the bottle from the last witness and forwarded it to the Society. He was acting under instructions from the Society.

Mr. Child: Was this your first job on behalf of this praiseworthy Society?

Witness: No, sir.

Mr. Child: You have done it in other towns, have you not?

Witness: Not much in other towns, but I have done it in Leeds.

Harry Moon, clerk in the office of the Pharmaceutical Society, spoke to receiving the bottle, which had an unbroken stamp on it, and handing it to Mr. Eastes for analysis.

Ernest John Eastes, analyst, said that he analysed the contents of the bottle and found morphine.

Mr. Grey: Was there more than an infinitesimal quantity in it?

Witness: Yes, a good deal.

His Honour: Was it appreciable?

Witness: Yes, there was a good appreciable quantity in it.

Mr. Grey: What was the exact amount?

Witness: One-third of a grain in an ounce bottle.

By arrangement, the further hearing of the case was adjourned until after the Long Vacation.

"CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER-PILLS."—A SUBSTITUTION-CASE.

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, on Saturday, August 5, the trial of the case of *Carter's Medicine Company v. Knight* came before Mr. Justice Romer. The plaintiffs carry on business in America, and in England at 46 Holborn Viaduct, London. The defendant is a chemist at 56 Southgate Street, Bath. The claim of the plaintiffs was for an injunction to restrain the defendant, his servants, workmen, and agents from selling or offering for sale, or advertising for sale, any pills not manufactured or supplied by the plaintiffs under the name or style of "Carter's Little Liver-pills," or any colourable imitation thereof, and from selling or offering for sale any pills not manufactured or supplied by the plaintiffs under a name or style calculated to cause such pills to be known as "Carter's Little Liver-pills," or to represent or induce the belief that any pills not manufactured or supplied by the plaintiffs are, in fact, supplied by them.

Mr. Chadwyck Healey, Q.C., and Mr. Alexander Young were counsel for the plaintiffs: Mr. Ralph Neville, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. A. A. B. Terrell appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Chadwyck Healey, Q.C., in opening the case, said the plaintiffs were an American company. They had advertised these pills very extensively in this country, and perhaps in a way which many persons deeply regretted. The unhappy country groaned under the yellow placards which might be seen in the green fields as one passed along in the train. The case against the defendant was that he had been selling and offering for sale medicine resembling in appearance the medicine of the plaintiffs, and that in a particular instance he had expressly sold and represented to persons buying that the pills in question were "Carter's Little Liver-pills." Marked on the labels of the defendants' pills were the words "Sweet Little Liver-pearls," and the medicine was put up in bottles having the same general appearance as those used by the plaintiffs, but of course not quite like them, although sufficiently so to mislead the public. In a particular instance the defendant represented to the purchaser that the pills in question were "Carter's Little Liver-pills." Counsel gave an outline of his case in this respect, and the following evidence was then given:—

Mr. John Sydney Davis, examined by Mr. Chadwyck Healey, Q.C., said he was a student at a college, and was the son of Elizabeth Mary Davis, who lived at Bath. On December 27, 1892, on instructions given to him by his mother, he went to buy some of the plaintiffs' pills, which his mother had been in the habit of taking. He went to some other shop before going to the defendant's, but found it closed. At the defendant's shop he saw the defendant, and asked him for a box of "Carter's Little Liver-pills." As he was being served the defendant repeated the words "Carter's Little Liver-pills." The bottle was wrapped up in paper. He took it home to his mother. He saw the defendant the next morning, and said, "These are not the pills I asked for." The defendant said, "But these are 'Carter's Little Liver-pills.'" Witness said he wanted those with the stamp upon them, meaning the Government stamp. The defendant said, "There is no virtue in the stamp." The witness replied he was aware of that, whereupon the defendant said he sold the pills in that manner to save his customers the expense of the stamp. The defendant showed witness from behind the counter a cardboard box with loose pills and bottles, some filled and some empty, saying he was supplied with pills in that manner from Carter's. Witness asked the defendant to change the pills. The defendant would not change them, saying that he sold no others because those he had supplied to witness were genuine. Witness asked for the return of his money, but the defendant said that as he had made no mistake he did not feel justified in doing that. Witness left the shop and reported all that passed to his mother, who went to the shop the same evening.

Cross-examined by Mr. Neville, Q.C.: He had bought "Carter's Little Liver-pills" before for his mother; 10½d. was the price he had paid for them at the shop he was in the habit of dealing with. That was a shop where they sold at what were called "Store prices." He knew that the ordinary price of "Carter's Little Liver-pills" was 1s. 1½d. He did not ask for "Little Liver-pills," but "Carter's Little Liver-pills." He knew that "Carter's Little Liver-pills" were a patent medicine, and had always bought them wrapped up in a particular way. What he found inside the paper given him by the defendant were not "Carter's Little Liver-pills." As regarded size, he thought there was a possibility of passing off one for the other. It was the persistent assertion of Mr. Knight that misled him. He could see they were not Carter's. What the defendant did was to tell him an untruth, the falseness of which must be apparent to anyone who knew the plaintiffs' goods. He did not go back to Mr. Knight that evening to tell him he had not got what he asked for.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Davis said she sent her son to buy "Carter's Little Liver-pills," and she received from the defendant something similar in appearance to them. She went to the defendant's shop and told him she had come about the pills he had sent by her son. The defendant said, "They are liver-pills." Witness replied they were not Carter's liver-pills, which were sold in smaller bottles with a stamp on. The defendant said, "It is no good having a stamp on them; they are the same pills. I purchase them by weight from Carter's; they are the genuine pills." The defendant repeated several times that they were "Carter's Little Liver-pills," and said he had sold hundreds of them in that

manner. Witness told the defendant she had been to a respectable chemist, who assured her they were never sold in that way, at which the defendant was rather insolent, and told her she ought to be ashamed of herself for giving so much trouble. Ultimately the defendant gave her back her money, and she left. After that she thought it her duty to communicate with the plaintiffs, and tell them what had taken place.

Cross-examined: Witness said her husband was a sergeant of police, and she was a female searcher.

Mr. Neville: You take a professional interest in tracking the criminal to his lair.

Witness: I always do my duty.

There was further cross-examination, directed to shake the witness's testimony on the order of events, &c., but nothing of importance was elicited.

Mr. Chadwyck Healey: That is all the evidence as to the sale.

Mr. Ralph Neville said there was no doubt his client had a right to sell his article as long as he did not make misrepresentations. The case narrowed itself down to that. On the face of it, there was no possibility of passing off one of the articles for the other.

Mr. Justice Romer said he must try the question of misrepresentation unless the defendant gave an undertaking.

Mr. Neville said that the case turned on the credibility of the testimony whether the defendant used the word "Carter's" over and over again, or whether he did not. He would be able to show that these "Sweet Little Liver-pearls" were not a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' get-up.

Mr. Justice Romer: It is a question, to my mind, whether you made the representations complained of or not.

Mr. Neville: I will call a manufacturer of pills, who will tell you that the use of the term "pearl" is a common thing in the trade.

Mr. Justice Romer: I am not going into that.

Mr. Joseph Knight, the defendant, in answer to Mr. Neville, said he was a pharmaceutical chemist of forty-two years' standing, carrying on business in Bath. The pills he sold were purchased from Messrs. Barron & Harveys, Giltspur Street. He recollected young Davis coming to his shop after 8 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Davis asked for a bottle of "little liver-pills," and witness supplied him with what he asked for. Carter's name was never mentioned. Witness kept "Carter's Little Liver-pills," and had some in the shop at the time this order was given. Mr. Davis came back at ten minutes to 10 the same evening, bringing the parcel he had been supplied with back, and saying they were not what he wanted. Witness said they were what he asked for, and it was too late to talk about pills, as he was going to bed. The next morning he saw Mrs. Davis, about 9 o'clock. She said, "Why did not you change those pills last night?" Witness repeated that he had supplied what was asked for. They contradicted each other several times. She then said she wanted Carter's pills, and at the same moment he put his hand in his pocket and gave her a shilling, and she gave him the pills back. Mrs. Davis then called the pills rubbish, and he said that he purchased them from Barron & Harveys, who were not in the habit of selling rubbish—that he bought them in quantities, and supplied them in bottles sent for the purpose. That was the last he heard of her until the commencement of the action. He had never passed off the pills he purchased from Barron, Harveys & Co. as "Carter's Little Liver-pills."

In cross-examination by Mr. Chadwyck Healey, witness said that if Davis had asked for "little liver-pills" he would not have thought of asking which liver-pills were wanted. That was not the way he did business. He would not supply Carter's unless Carter's name was mentioned. He was positive that when Mr. Davis came a second time the name of "Carter" was not mentioned. He told Davis it was too late to go into the matter. In further cross-examination, witness said he was slightly deaf.

Mr. Neville was about to call Mr. Harvey.

Mr. Justice Romer: What is he going to prove?

Mr. Neville: It is quite clear that the things were legitimately made by.

Mr. Justice Romer: Yes; I do not think we need go into that.

Mr. Neville: Then I must leave the case in your Lordship's hands.

Mr. Justice Romer, in giving judgment, said: I need only say I believe the evidence for the plaintiffs, and so far as the defendant in the box has contradicted the testimony of the two witnesses, I do not believe him. There will be an injunction against him, to restrain the defendant, his servants, workmen, and agents from selling or offering for sale any pills not manufactured or supplied by the plaintiffs, under the style or name of "Carter's Little Liver-pills," and he will pay the costs.

THE SALE OF KAY'S ESSENCE IN IRELAND.

ON Friday, in the Southern Divisional Police Court, Dublin, before Mr. E. G. Swift, Police Magistrate, Mr. Francis Leonard, grocer and general dealer, Clanbrassil Street, was summoned, at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, for having kept open shop for the sale of a medicine containing poison, known as "Kay's Compound Essence of Linseed," contrary to the terms of the Pharmacy Acts.

The case first came on for hearing on the previous Wednesday, before Mr. J. A. Byrne, Q.C., who adjourned the proceedings until Thursday of this week in order that the summons might be dealt with by Mr. Swift, who had decided a similar case in which Mr. Leonard was also the defendant. In the meantime Messrs. Casey & Clay, solicitors for the Pharmaceutical Society, received notice from the Magistrates that an arrangement had been made by which Mr. Swift would hear the case on Friday.

When the case was called,

Mr. F. Murchison, of Messrs. Casey & Clay, addressing his Worship, said that he only appeared there out of respect for the Bench. The Society was in this position—that Mr. Clay, who represented them on the last day, and was then prepared to go on with the case, was now away in London. Furthermore, their senior counsel, Mr. Gorden, Q.C., was now in Belfast, and Mr. MacInerney, their junior counsel, was on circuit. It was a very important case, and as the Society had not had sufficient time to instruct counsel, he would ask that it should be adjourned until Thursday next, in accordance with the original arrangement made by Mr. Byrne.

Mr. Jellett, who (instructed by Messrs. Beauchamp & Co.) appeared for the defendant, opposed the adjournment. He said it would have been easy for Messrs. Casey & Clay to have instructed counsel, and as he had English witnesses over at great expense, he would ask his Worship to hear the case that day. The Society had had every opportunity of instructing counsel since the case had been adjourned.

Mr. Murchison said the library of the Four Courts was closed on the previous day. Besides, the Society did not like to entrust the case to a counsel who had never appeared for them in such a case before. If the Courts were sitting it would have been easier for them to obtain a suitable counsel. If counsel for the defence did not consent to have the case adjourned, they would issue a summons for a similar offence in Connemara, because this was only one of a great many similar cases throughout the country. They had brought the case to Dublin because they thought they would get a better trial there.

Mr. Swift said he supposed an adjournment would be very expensive to the defendants, and would be an inconvenience to those parties who were brought from England in connection with the case.

Mr. Jellett said he opposed the adjournment of the case. He read a letter from Messrs. Beauchamp to Messrs. Casey & Clay informing them that the arrangement for the hearing of the case had been altered, and also the reply, in which the solicitors for the plaintiffs stated that Mr. Clay and their counsel were away from town. Counsel added that when he came to court on the last day he pointed out that the case might not be adjourned without consulting him or his solicitor, but he was told that the case had actually been adjourned until Thursday week. Whatever was done in the morning of that day was done without his knowledge.

Mr. Murchison said after Mr. Clay had left, Mr. Byrne had refused to vary his order, but said he would adhere to his decision when Mr. Jellett had applied to him to go on with the case.

Mr. Jellett: This case has been brought by the Society, and they must be prepared to go on with it. As to their saying it was impossible to get counsel, if they went into the Nisi

Prius Court the day before yesterday they would have found it almost impossible to get a seat, so great was the crowd of barristers there. He would ask his Worship to dismiss the case.

Mr. Murchison: Is your Worship going into the case?

Mr. Swift: I suppose I must dismiss the case if it is impossible to obtain counsel. The only thing is the question of costs.

Mr. Jellett: I have considered the question of costs, your Worship. I have four witnesses from England, to one of whom we have to pay 50%, besides paying all expenses. The compound is specially manufactured by Messrs. Kay Brothers, and it is impossible to get evidence as to the ingredients of which it is composed without bringing over the gentleman who superintends the manufacture of the compound. Otherwise, we could not prove what it is made of.

Mr. Murchison: Sir Charles Cameron would tell you in five minutes. If you don't let the case stand over, one will be tested elsewhere.

Mr. Jellett: We don't care. Continuing, he said, under the 59th section of the Act of Parliament, 5th Victoria, chapter 24, his Worship was empowered to give them full costs. That would be left to his Worship's discretion to consider, and he should have regard to the expenses of the witnesses. Under the circumstances in which the case was brought, they were certainly entitled to press for substantial costs. As far back as January last proceedings were threatened against Messrs. Kay Brothers. In January, Messrs. Kay Brothers, in consequence of threatened prosecutions, intimated their intention of defending these actions to the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. Wells, member of Council of the Pharmaceutical Society: That was the Pharmaceutical Society of England. It was at the request of Messrs. Kay Brothers that they brought these actions, in order to test them.

Mr. Jellett continued that an action was brought by the Pharmaceutical Society against Mr. Leonard for the same alleged offence. He believed Mr. Hayes, the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, informed Mr. Leonard that he had really no defence, and that if he consented to a fine it would not be levied.

Mr. Murchison: That is not the case.

Mr. Swift: I recollect that the case resulted in a conviction by consent.

Mr. Jellett: On the representation that the fine would not be imposed.

Mr. Wells: No.

Mr. Jellett: The main fact was that a fine was imposed and no defence was made.

Mr. Swift: Quite so.

Mr. Jellett said that subsequently Mr. Leonard obtained the advice of counsel with reference to Messrs. Kay's goods, and learned what he was not aware of before. Messrs. Kay on hearing of the matter found that the time had expired, and it was too late to take any steps. Counsel then read a letter written by Mr. Leonard to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, informing him that he had learned that the medicine was exempt from the provisions of the Pharmacy Act. If he (Mr. Leonard) had been aware of that fact at the time he would have defended the summons. With that letter he enclosed an intimation that he would continue selling the medicine, notwithstanding their victory in the last summons, and he would undertake to accept service of any summons against him, and would appear in response to it. It would be seen, counsel said, that they had been put to a great deal of expense in that case in order to test the question, and the Society was perfectly aware that this was true. That letter was written so far back as June 16, and from that time up to the present nothing had been done by the Society.

Mr. Murchison said that was not the case, because the prosecution had secured the services of experts for the last day, and were willing to go on with the case.

Mr. Swift said the Society was quite ready, as he understood, to go on with the case on the last day, but Mr. Byrne did not seem to know that the conviction had been made on a plea of guilty, but thought that he (Mr. Swift) had gone into the merits of the case.

Mr. Jellett said the summons was not issued until almost the eve of the case. They were now told that the vacation time was inconvenient, but this was the time that had been

selected by the prosecution. They had been put to considerable expense by the defence, and if his Worship thought it necessary they would give evidence. His Worship would see that in a case of this sort not only was it absolutely necessary to examine an experienced analyst, but also to obtain the gentleman who superintended the compounding of the preparation, because his evidence was most important. He was the only person who could tell with absolute certainty what the compound contained. They were prepared to show them then or at any time that it was not a poisonous substance in any shape or form, whether taken as a dose or otherwise. For the express purpose of doing this they had intimated that they would defend the prosecution. That was the case which they were prepared to submit, and they were also prepared to show that it was a patent medicine, and, as such, was outside the Pharmacy Act. Counsel, again, referred to the expense of bringing over the witnesses, whose time, he said, was very valuable on the other side of the water. It was unnecessary for him to point out that this matter was of absolutely vital importance to Messrs. Kay's trade, because he need not mention that if the case went against them the sale of the compound would be considerably reduced in Ireland. No case had been made against them, and he asked his Worship to give a substantial sum as costs in view of the expense to which they had gone.

Mr. Swift said the 59th section, to which Mr. Jellett had referred, provided that in order to give his side such costs as would satisfy them he would have to hear and determine the case. He had not heard the case at all, and therefore he thought it came under the 60th section, according to which he was limited to giving 5*l.* costs.

Mr. Jellett: As far as I am aware, these are the only two sections by which you can deal with the case.

Mr. Swift said he was prepared to dismiss the case with 5*l.* costs. If counsel could show that he could give more, he (Mr. Swift) would listen to any argument.

Mr. Murchison said all the Pharmaceutical Society wanted was to have the case tested, and to have counsel to represent them. They would be prepared, if the case were dealt with now, to issue a summons at Connemara.

Mr. Swift: If you can arrange the matter in any way, I will do my best to meet you.

Mr. Jellett said he understood that Mr. Clay had asked that the case should be adjourned.

Mr. Swift said he did not think that was a fair statement. They were perfectly ready to go on last Wednesday.

Mr. Wells said if the case was dismissed they would bring it on elsewhere. They would like to have it settled at once, and they had cases all over the country.

Mr. Swift said if the defendant had to pay 50*l.* to one witness, the sum of 5*l.* in costs would not go very far.

Mr. Wells: We can prove that the preparation is not a patent medicine and contains a poison.

Mr. Swift: The question is, Do you wish the case to be dismissed?

Mr. Jellett: Certainly. We want it dismissed with 5*l.* costs.

Mr. Murchison: If so, we shall issue summonses in Donegal.

Mr. Wells: We have a case in Donegal, and will issue a summons there.

Mr. Swift: I dismiss the summons, with 5*l.* costs against the plaintiffs, they not being ready to proceed in the case.

MEDICATED-FOOD COMPANIES AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE case of Macdonald, Sons & Co. (Limited), manufacturers and vendors of medicated wines and foods, of Finsbury Square, came before Mr. Justice Williams, sitting as a Judge in Chancery, on Wednesday and Friday last week. In this case nine medical men applied to the Court to have their names removed from the list of shareholders of the company. It appeared that each of these nine medical practitioners had, at the formation of the company, accepted as a present a founders' share of 25*l.*, which was to be fully paid-up and free of all liability. The recipients of the shares undertook to recommend and prescribe the medicated foods and wines manufactured by the company. But the company having now gone into liquidation, and the Official Receiver having placed these nine gentlemen on the list of

contributories, with a liability to pay 25*l.* on each share, they were most anxious to get rid of the founders' shares. The agreement as to fully-paid shares had been lost, and had not been registered at Somerset House.

Mr. Warrington, in supporting the application to have the names struck out, contended that these gentlemen made no application for the shares; there was no allotment, and no entry in the share-register. Certificates for the shares were, however, inadvertently sent to the doctors. When the posting of the certificates was found out, the present applicants were asked to return the share-certificates, and they did so. There was, therefore, no agreement with the company to become shareholders or to pay anything.

Mr. Israel Davis and Mr. Bacon, on behalf of the Official Receiver of the company, argued that the applicants must pay 25*l.* on each share.

Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams said the case was very important, and he would take time to prepare his judgment, which was given on Monday. He held the applicants were not liable: first, because they had never agreed to become members of the company in respect of any shares other than fully-paid-up; secondly, he held they were not liable in the absence of a contract, the only mode in which they could be made liable being by reason of their having taken the shares and dealt with them as their own. In his opinion, the receipt and retention of the certificates did not amount to such a taking of the shares. Those were the grounds upon which he decided the case, although, to say the least, it was arguable that the applicants were relieved from liability because they did not take the shares under any contract with the company, but accepted them as the nominees of the vendor. In conclusion, his Lordship said: I cannot, I think, leave this case without saying one word about the facts. It is, to say the least of it, a very sad thing that members of a learned profession should have condescended to accept these fully-paid shares on these terms. It may be that an individual doctor thought well of the wares of this company, and in prescribing or recommending them he acted according to his convictions. But it is not the less a fact that these shares were taken by these doctors as bribes. For my own part, a great deal of the difficulty that I have had in considering the case has arisen from a strong feeling that if these doctors were put on the list of contributories it would serve them right. But it is not my duty by my judgment to arrive at a conclusion of law contrary to what I believe to be the principles of law merely because I disapprove of the conduct of the litigants. I have only to administer the law as I believe it to exist, and I have done so. I do not think I shall give the applicants any costs. I should not be justified in acting thus merely because I disapprove of their conduct. The reason I am disposed not to give them any costs is this—that they based their case upon facts which to my mind were not true. I do not believe the story about the posting of the letters by the boy; I do not believe the story as to the date of the register. In those circumstances, I shall not give them any costs.

SELLING DRUGS IN AERATED-WATER BOTTLES.

A NOVEL action was heard at the Cardiff County Court, on Thursday, August 3, before his Honour Judge Owen, in which Thomas Elliott (Limited), aerated-water manufacturers, Cardiff, were the plaintiffs, and Mr. G. T. Jones, chemist, Bute Street, was the defendant. Plaintiffs claimed in the first instance the sum of 1*l.* damages, caused by the defendant having placed certain chemicals in their bottles, thereby, as they alleged, rendering them unfit for use in their trade. Plaintiffs also claimed an injunction against the defendant restraining him and his servants from damaging plaintiffs' bottles by placing therein deleterious and injurious liquids. Mr. B. R. Vachell appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. A. David for the defendant.

Mr. Vincent Elliott, manager to the plaintiffs, stated that he saw a girl go into the defendant's shop with one of their bottles. On her coming out, he found that she had been served with hartshorn oil, which she said had been placed by the defendant himself in the bottle. Witness went into the shop and saw the defendant, who admitted that he had filled the bottle for the girl, and added that he had frequently done the same thing before, and should continue to do so. In cross-examination, witness stated that the firm had never

sold any of their bottles, and that they never charged any of their customers with the price of them, either on their purchasing them or on their returning them after the aerated water had been consumed. He admitted that a large number of bottles sent out by them were never returned, and said that when a customer gave them much difficulty about the return of the bottles they ceased dealing with him. They were unable to trace the particular bottles which were the subject-matter of the action, but they had been issued from the factory within the last two years.

Mr. John Hill, a director of the company, stated that in the summer of 1892 he was in defendant's shop when a girl came in and asked for "turps" in one of their bottles, and she was supplied by the defendant. Witness then told defendant that he was liable to prosecution for serving the stuff in one of their bottle. The name of the plaintiffs was moulded on all the bottles.

Mr. Keivel, chemist, gave evidence to the effect that bottles in which burn-oil (linseed oil and lime-water) had been poured were rendered unfit for use.

Defendant admitted having supplied oils, &c., in bottles bearing the plaintiffs' name, but he denied having stated that he should continue to use the plaintiffs' bottles. He further stated that both before and since the action the plaintiffs' employes had frequently come to his shop for such things as sweet oil and balsam, and that they were supplied in bottles similar to the one brought by the girl.

Mr. David contended that an injunction could not be granted except where serious injury was likely to arise, and where an adequate remedy was not provided by damages. In this case, he submitted, there was an adequate remedy in damages, provided it were proved that any injury had been done. But he argued that when the plaintiffs sold their bottles they practically abandoned them, and that the bottles could be put into circulation by being sold in the open market, and being passed from hand to hand.

Mr. Vachell, on the other hand, submitted that the bottles were the absolute property of the plaintiffs, and that an injunction should be granted.

His Honour, in giving judgment, declined to grant an injunction on the ground that it had not been proved that any substantial evil had been committed. Besides, the plaintiffs' counsel had not been able to indicate the lines on which he would frame an injunction. In his opinion it would place great difficulty in the way of chemists carrying on their business if they were to be required to inquire into the ownership of bottles brought to them by their customers. He must, therefore, refuse the injunction. As to the damages claimed, he said the matter was so exceedingly trivial that he could not take cognizance of it. He directed judgment to be entered for the defendant, with costs.

SAXLEHNER v. THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY (LIMITED).

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Stirling, a motion in the action of Saxlehner v. The Apollinaris Company (Limited) was mentioned by Mr. Graham Hastings, Q.C. Counsel stated that his learned friend Mr. Grosvenor Woods, who was for the defence, desired time to answer certain affidavits, and as these had only just been delivered, the request seemed reasonable. His Lordship thereupon directed that the motion should stand over until the second motion-day after the Long Vacation.

DOCTORS AND THEIR PAGES.

A PROSECUTION at the Liverpool Police Court, on August 4, by the Inland Revenue Department, raised the point whether doctors are required to take out Excise licences for page-boys in their employment to open the door and clean boots. The defendant was Dr. Edward Adam, of Shaw Street, Liverpool. He had formerly taken out a licence, but, his attention having been drawn to a case decided by the Magistrates at Malton, similar to this, he consulted his solicitors, who advised him that he was not liable, and in the *bona-fide* belief that he was not liable he told the Excise authorities that he would not pay the licence. The boy served a portion of each day, but did not reside upon the premises, and was not a servant within the meaning of the Act 39 Vict. This was a case, it was argued, of great im-

portance, not only to the medical profession, but to chemists and others who employ boys to carry out articles. This boy only opened the doors and cleaned boots, was paid weekly wages, and did not reside on the premises.

Mr. Alpe, solicitor for the Inland Revenue, quoted a case, decided in the Scotch Courts by Lord Adam, in favour of his contention that the boy was a page and liable to duty.

The Magistrates were of opinion that Dr. Adam was liable to pay duty, and inflicted a fine of 5s. and costs.

THE HUNYADI-JANOS WATER—SAXLEHNER v. DURBESSICH.

ON Friday last, before Mr. Justice Kekewich, an action brought by Mrs. Emily Saxlehner (trading as "Andreas Saxlehner"), the proprietor of the well-known Hunyadi-Janos spring and water, against Mr. Edward E. Durbessich (trading as "R. Durbessich & Co."), of Cardiff, was heard. The plaintiff asked for an injunction restraining the defendant from selling or offering for sale as and for the plaintiff's water, and under a label so nearly resembling the label or labels used by the plaintiff as to be calculated to deceive purchasers, a water called "Hunyady Mathias Corvinus." Damages, the delivery up of bottles, &c., and costs were also applied for. The defendant, who appeared by counsel, consented to treat the motion as the trial of the action, and submitted to a perpetual injunction in the terms of the writ.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE IRISH PHARMACY ACT.

AT the Templemore Petty Sessions last week, in the case of Sergeant McGann against James Kelly, for selling, on January 31, "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing-syrup," without being qualified under the Act to sell articles or drugs containing a poison, the Magistrates, having before them the decision of the Queen's Bench Division on the case stated by them, imposed a fine of 5/., the original fine having been only 1s. The sergeant applied for an additional 1/., costs for the analyst, but the Court only gave the ordinary 1s. 6d.

SERGEANT MCGANN at the same time prosecuted Francis O'Mullane, a shopkeeper at Manna South, co. Tipperary, for having, on June 8, sold, and kept open shop for retailing and dispensing, poison, he (defendant) not being a person properly qualified in that behalf. The poison sold was 1 oz. of oxalic acid. Mr. O'Mullane told the sergeant he was only selling it for cleaning soldiers' clothes, and asked him to say nothing about it this time, and he would not sell any more of it. Witness then made a report to the Pharmaceutical Society, and they said—

Mr. Carrigan, who appeared for the defence, objected. What the Society said was not evidence.

In cross-examination Sergeant McGann said he did not get this powder analysed. It was not necessary, as this was an unmixing poison.

Mr. Bruen (a Magistrate): What do you mean? Is there anything in the Act of Parliament that says this particular description of poison need not be analysed?

Witness: No. Neither is there anything in the Act to say it should be analysed.

Mr. Carrigan: Do you expect the Bench to believe that this is oxalic acid, merely because the words "1 oz. of oxalic acid" are written outside on the paper?

Witness: If Mr. O'Mullane wishes I will get it analysed, but he must pay 1/ for doing so.

Mr. Carrigan asked for a dismissal, as there was no evidence to show any offence.

Sergeant McGann asked for an adjournment to enable him to get the packet analysed.

Ultimately an adjournment was granted.

STROPHANTHUS IN PRURITUS.—Azúa has found tincture of strophanthus useful in pruritus due to stasis of the circulation in the papillary layer of the skin as observed in some cases of cardio-pulmonary disease. He tried it in seven cases of this kind, and in one of itching caused by jaundice. In the latter the treatment had no effect whatever, but in the other cases the pruritus speedily ceased under the administration of 6 drops of the tincture twice a day for seven or eight days.

The WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION CHICAGO.



It is not all "shop" in the Fair. On the contrary, the man who gets wearied of the talk of fellows who seem to have no soul beyond the four lines of their firm's space can quite easily rest the mind, if not the body, in one or other of the desert spots in the White City. There are many such, and few so cool and refreshing as the Fisheries Building. This is a quaint palace. Some say it is the finest thing architecturally in Jackson's Park, which idea doubtless arises from the fact that it is delightfully irregular, the proportions do not approach the gigantic, and a red tile roof covers walls which speak of the sea in multitudinous carvings of fish and wave—no two lentils or pillars alike. We seek the cool shade of the Fisheries to-day in order to begin

A STUDY IN OILS.

For the Exhibition as a whole is strong in oils, essential, vegetable, animal, and mineral; and at the risk of appearing inconsistent we on this occasion depart from the national system, which so far we have been following. It is in the Fisheries Building that the strongest representation of a kind appears, for here Norway takes a position unequalled in the whole Exhibition, since that country occupies one-fifth of the space, or 8,000 square feet of the fishery department. This is more than England, France, Germany, New South Wales, and other foreign countries occupy together; and in order that the exhibits of the Norwegian products of the sea might be worthy of the country, the Government granted a quarter-million crowns to finance the display. The major portion of the exhibits are in the Fisheries Building; some are amongst the Manufactures (in which Norway has a handsomely-pavilioned space), and there is a small collection in the Arts Building. It is the first that concerns us.

The fisheries of the country give occupation to a fifth of the population. It is almost entirely coast-fishing. The cod and the herring are the principal catch, and the former is by far the more important. The fishing-ground is in three localities. First, the inner and outer coasts of the Lofoten group of islands, between 67° 25' and 60° 36' N. lat. This is the most important locality, being fished by nearly 8,000 boats manned by about 30,000 men. The second locality takes in the coast between 62° and 63° 20' N. lat.—i.e., from Stadland to the entrance of the Trondhjem Fjord, including the districts of Søndmøre, Romsdalen, and Nordmøre. The coast of the Finnmarken, on the boundary of the Arctic Ocean, is the third fishing-ground.

Cod seek the first and second localities from January to

April in order to spawn, and in the spring months they follow north the great schools of capelan (*Malotus arcticus*), which is their food.

We have been unable to obtain relative statistics regarding these fishing-grounds, but the Lofoten fishery is by far the most important, employing 8,000 boats and 30,000 men. The fishermen are lodged in wood huts erected round the fishing-stations. One of these huts serves for the office of the Norwegian Commissioner in the Fisheries Building. It is a comfortable little house of two apartments, and is supposed to accommodate twelve men. They sleep in fixed bunks, and as close together as the rigour of the climate demands. The boats used are all open, and are of three classes—(1) gill-net boats, with a crew of six or seven men, and a carrying capacity of 6 to 7 tons; (2) long-line boats, with three to five men, and up to 3½ tons capacity; and (3) small boats for hook-and-line fishing, rowed by two or three men. The average catch of cod is 56 millions per annum.

With such figures as these representing the outline of the trade, it is obvious that we are dealing with an industry of gigantic proportions, and such, indeed, is the case. The production of cod-liver oil is a comparatively small part of the whole, for the preparation of the fish is the main object of the pursuit. Thus, the total value of the whole fish-exports of Norway in 1891 was 48,136,600 kroner. Of this the cod furnished the following:—

	Weight in kilos.	Value in kroner.
Split salt cod	45,069,600	18,478,500
Dried cod	14,400,100	5,995,900
Cod-roe	42,447	776,800
	69,512,147	25,251,200

Together fish, seal, and whale oils, furnished in the same year 181,691 hectolitres of oil for export, valued at 5,933,600 kroner. Of this cod-liver oil constituted an important part, for of steam refined oil the actual produce in 1891 was 482,300 gallons (this year 492,900 gallons have been produced), and half as much more of other oils were manufactured. All those figures show the importance of cod-fishing to the Norwegians.

Any whose experience in pharmacy dates back twenty years will recall the time when Newfoundland cod-liver oil led the way, and how, through various circumstances, the Norwegian has gradually displaced it—in this country, at all events. For this the Norwegian Government are in a measure to be credited. They have aided the fishermen by the erection of a fairly complete telegraph and telephone system, which, in connection with observation-stations, serves to advise the people concerned of the approach of any large school of fish to remote districts not generally fished. The coast has been surveyed and proper charts drawn up; inspectors of fisheries have been appointed, and, to a limited extent, scientific investigations are carried out. But in regard to the last-mentioned direction of encouragement the

most is done by the Society for the Promotion of Norwegian Fisheries, founded in Bergen in 1879. This Society has a membership of 2,000, thirteen branches over the country, an annual income of 3,000*l.* (three-fourths of which is from the Government), and fishery-museums throughout the country. There are also schools, laboratories, and a biological institute at Bergen, so that fisheries do not lack encouragement on the part of the Government and those more directly connected with them.

The Government has its pound of flesh—or fish should we say? Thus from various sources, including a direct tax on the products of the fisheries, 20,000*l.* is obtained annually for the maintenance of harbours, &c.; another fish-tax of about 10,000*l.* a year provides for free medical care of all persons connected with the fisheries during the fishing-season, and any other means of adding to their comfort which the funds permit. Beyond this the Government pockets 20,000*l.* from import-duty on salt, most of which is used in salting fish. Such, then, is the industry as it is exemplified in the Chicago Exhibition.

THE EXHIBITS

must next claim our attention. These go very far beyond the actual interest of the pharmacist, which is limited to cod-liver and other fish oils; but we should strongly urge upon those who have the opportunity of visiting the Fair how profitable it is from the economies point of view to inspect every exhibit in the department, since they reveal the tendency, now strong in all modern industries, to use up every bit of material for some useful purpose: fish in every form for dietetic purposes, the skins for glue, the refuse of bones and entrails for manure; the fats and oils for lubricants, &c. It looks as well-organised and profitable an industry as man could devise, and it is all won from that bountiful and ceaseless producer of life—the sea.

THE BERGEN COMMITTEE, which in a large measure has promoted the success of the exhibit, also participates in it by collections representing various sections. One of the Committee's stands is placed near the entrance, and, like nearly all in the Norwegian Court, it is of plain varnished pinewood. Upon this are placed samples of (1) Lofoten, (2) Söndmøre, (3) Finnmarken, and (4) Sinnmarken cod-liver oils. So far as appearance is concerned these are practically indistinguishable, and it is only in regard to the qualities that they need be the subject of comment. In each case the steam-refined oil of the district, clear and unclear, is shown, but besides these we can recognise three distinct qualities of the medicinal oil, distinguished by their modes of preparation:—

1. "Steam-refined oil" of the faintest straw-colour, (a) before freezing, and (b) after the stearin has been separated by intense cold.

2. "Natural white medicinal oil," darker than No. 1; might be said to be of a pale sherry-colour. Two kinds, frozen and unfrozen.

3. "Pale medicinal oil," darker than No. 2, and also in the two varieties.

The oil which is beloved by the natives of this sea-girt isle is not a "natural" oil, strictly speaking—that is, the very slight tinge of colour is not due to its being the first drippings from the livers, but is the result of treatment with steam, whereby the natural colour is removed. There is much of a peculiar colouring-matter dissolved in the oil, and as we approach the lower qualities (all of which are represented by the Committee) this becomes forcibly evident, some of the samples being almost black. There are also shown here samples of stearin, one of them refined up to the point of solidity, and some beautiful samples of shark, seal, herring, and bottlenose oils, the last as pale as cod-liver oil, and about as sweet. The following are the manufacturers who exhibit:—

ANDR. AAGAARD (Tromsø).—Lofoten oil, steam-refined, extremely pale; also Finnmarken oil, together with the inferior qualities and shark, natural sperm, and dolphin-urrow oils.

M. H. ASTRUP (Christiansund).—A small exhibit with Norwegian titles.

TOR. U. BORTHE (Trondhjem) produces 1,200 to 1,500 barrels of steam-refined oil per year. Shows the oil in 8-oz. flats with labels at sides (a good idea for showing off the

paleness of the oil), and in three-cornered bottles. These for retailing as Borthen's oil.

N. P. DAHL (Molde) has a tiny ebony stand, the pillars of which are glass tubes filled with steam-refined oil. Upon the shelves are large sample-bottles of it. This is a fine oil.

PEDER DEVOLD (Aalesund) estimates his production at 3,000 barrels per year. He shows one of the barrels and specimens of the oil, which appears to be of good quality.

EDVARD EIDSVAG (Henningsvær and Christiansund) shows six jars of a fine pale oil, the representation of his yearly production of 1,200 to 2,000 barrels.

S. A. FARSTAD (Christiansund).—This exhibitor's specimens our representative could not find.

H. HANSEN & Co. (Tromsø) have combined with Holmboe and Næss in a Tromsø exhibit, but the Messrs. Hansen confine themselves to light-brown cod-liver oil and shark, seal, and pollock oils.

JOH. RYE HOLMBOE's share in this exhibit is one of the best, if not the best, in the court. From the cod he shows brown-boiled, dark-boiled (for tanners' use), and painting oils, and medicinal cod-liver oils—viz., cold drawn, refined non-congealing, and pale medicinal, the last being of extremely pale colour. There are also samples of the "natural" oils of sherry-colour, one of which bears a temperature of 24° F. without congealing. Apparently Mr. Holmboe cultivates the tastes of many markets, and in addition to cod-products he has a number of most interesting oils, including Polar bear oil, which closely resembles Arctic sperm oil, and, like it, is free from stearin. We have followed the labels in describing the cod-liver-oil exhibits, but have a strong suspicion that these have been mixed up. For instance, we should call the pale medicinal oil, altogether an exceptional specimen, the one that would stand the lowest temperature, but the labels say differently.

C. JORDAN (Trondhjem) claims a special method for refining cod-liver oil, and shows the oil put up for retail in bottles. These are displayed on a rather handsome white-wood pedestal with copper top. From 600 to 1,500 barrels is put down by Mr. Jordan as his yearly production.

JACOB LARSEN (Bergen) has some particularly pale oil, not well displayed at all.

PETER MÖLLER (Christiania).—This well-known house take the cake for the magnificence and general interest of the exhibit placed to illustrate the production of their one article—"steam-refined cod-liver oil." The stand upon which this is displayed is a high one (fully 10 feet), and is surmounted by a copper model of the plant used in winning and refining the oil. Then come specimen-jars of it, and a series of the active principles, following the observations and discoveries of Gautier and Morgue. Below this are samples of the oil as bottled for sale, and stoppered bottles as inspection-specimens. All these are displayed very attractively. Perhaps the most interesting part of the exhibit is in the glazed table-compartments, where are shown plaster models (coloured, to imitate nature) of the livers which unscrupulous manufacturers throw into the oil-draining vessels—viz., those of the ling, coal-fish, &c. There are also cod-livers, healthy and diseased, and some of the latter are so atrophied and horrible looking that they deserve to rank with the organ of Mrs. Riddell's Irish clergyman. A perfectly healthy liver, 7 lbs. in weight, is also reproduced, as showing the size to which the cod sometimes attains. The exhibit is thus made as interesting as possible, and it fully maintains the firm's reputation.

HEINRICH MEYER (Christiania) seems to cultivate a French trade, for the oil which he exhibits is packed in bottles ready for sale, and these bottles have French labels in gold lettering, the printing being direct on the glass. This is done by transfer, we believe, and it is as pretty a way of labelling cod-liver oil as can be imagined.

ANTON NÆSS, who is one of the Tromsø triplet, confines his exhibit to good pale cod-liver oil, and shark, seal, and pollock oils.

KNUD K. NÆSHEIM (Haugesund) makes his display attractive by a judicious decoration of flags. It is made up of conventional 8-oz. bottles of "best cod-liver oil."

JOHAN THESSEN & Co. (Bergen) show some of the best oil in the court, and a collection of fish-oils other than cod-liver.

Several other manufacturers have arranged for exhibits, but they had not been placed in position at the time of our representative's visit. It will be seen from these brief notes

that the collection as a whole is a good one, and extremely creditable to a country which numbers no more than 2,000,000 inhabitants. We ought also to note here that the BERGENS KEMISKE FABRIK, who are engaged in the kelp-business, show samples of kelp, and about 2 lbs. of very good re-sublimed iodine. We could get no information as to the extent of the company's operations in this department, but, however limited they may be, the fact that iodine is made in Norway is interesting, and is not generally known. The company, whose works are at Bergen, also make fine white potassium chloride, fish manures, herring oil, and similar articles.

In the Canadian Court there is one exhibit of cod-liver oil, by MUNN & Co. It consists of a very pale steam-refined oil, and a "genuine," which is of a darker colour.

Some years ago Japanese cod-liver oil, which was offered in the London drug-sales, caused considerable amusement. It was quite brown, if not black, and ultimately found a purchaser, who destined it for blacking-manufacture. Since that time the Japs have made progress, and in their excellent court in the Fisheries Building, there are two specimens of oil which are quite marketable. One of these is shown by the Government, and the other by the "Japan Pharmaceutical Establishment," Tokio. Neither can be ranked as first class, but as evidence of progress they are good; and in a conversation with the Curator of the court, our representative gathered that further progress will still be made. The oil-makers of Japan do not yet know what is wanted for the American market (which it is their desire to cultivate), but, as one result of the World's Fair, they will be told what to do, and the Curator was sanguine of their ability to do it. There are many other useful oils shown in this court, such as flounder, herring, dolphin, sperm, and "rorqual" oils and our representative inspected a peculiar wax, caked like ordinary Japan wax, but whiter. This is whale wax, and our information is that it is the stearin of whale oil, purified until it is totally free from fish-odour and suitable for candle-making. It is quite obvious that there is available an immense wealth of fish stearin of all kinds at comparatively trifling price, which could be put to many useful purposes—for example, as an insulator. But at present we scarcely know what to make of such by-products, and there is no immediate hope of their complete utilisation.

OLIVE OIL.

Of the vegetable oils which are shown throughout the Exhibition in somewhat scattered fashion, olive oil is probably the most important, and certainly deserves first mention on account of the part which California takes in the exposition of this industry. We have heard much of this of late years—how olive-culture is progressing there, and what

Santa Barbara. Mr. Cooper is the commercial pioneer of olive-culture in California, and is president of the Olive-growers' Convention of the State—an association for the encouragement of olive-culture and the promotion of the interests of those engaged in it. Although Mr. Cooper was the first to begin the cultivation of the olive commercially, the Franciscan monks were a century before him in planting olive-trees in California. They flourished exceedingly well—what does not in that Eden-like country?—indeed, it is asserted that part of the State is a continuation of the great olive belt which has been the cradle of the human race. At the old mission of Pala olive-trees are to be seen which are a century old, but the modern plantations may be covered in a few days' journey, starting from San Diego in the south, to Mount Shasta in the north, where we meet fully a dozen plantations of olives growing in soil, climate, and exposure which rival the fairest and most important olive-districts on the Mediterranean. At Pomona, in San Gabriel, are olive-nurseries in which the best European varieties are cultivated, and there, it is said, the olive is propagated more extensively than at any other place in the world. The Californian growers are making a systematic study of the varieties which are best adapted for growth in their localities, special attention being given to those suited for the table and for olive-pressing. The growers are quite learned in the whites, blacks, and reds amongst olives, and in all their work they receive considerable assistance from the State Board of Horticulture. Altogether about fifty varieties have been imported, but only about half that number have come to anything under cultivation.

In preparing the oil the Californians exhibit all the care that is peculiar to a young and small industry. The fruit is picked off the trees by hand, and is then packed in lath-bottomed trays, which are next packed above each other so that the air circulates through them, and the fruit is thus dried naturally. It is important that it should be dried, otherwise there is not a complete separation of the oil from the "juice of vegetation," and the oil is not so sweet. "Drying" is, of course, a relative term, and the point to which it is carried is only determined from experience. The oil as it rises from the expressed liquid is skimmed off like cream from milk, and the skimmings are afterwards reskimmed several times in the course of a week, and finally filtered. It is considered to be highly important to separate the oil from the "juice" as quickly as possible, because the juice ferments spontaneously, rising to a temperature of 133° F., and spoiling the taste of the oil in from six to eight hours. The yield of oil varies with the olives, from 13 to 15 per cent. The specific gravity of the oil at 60° F. lies between 0.9156 and 0.9162, and the following are the other characteristics of samples from the more important Californian makers:—

Name of Oil	Iodine Absorption Number	Heat Set Free with Sulphuric Acid	Melting-point of Fatty Acids	Index of Refraction	Bachi Test	Hanchecorne's Test	Brüll's Test, No. 1
Rekling Picholine ..	77.28	35.0	28° to 30° C.	1.4696	no reaction	no reaction	no reaction
Kimball	87.15	39.5	below 28° C.	1.4722	"	"	"
Goodrich	83.35	37.5	below 28° C.	1.4703	"	"	"
Cooper	88.68	41.0	28° to 30° C.	1.4711	"	"	"
Revalk	105.40	not determined	35° to 36° C.	1.4733	reaction	reaction	reaction
Coburn	81.70	34.0	below 28° C.	1.4701	no reaction	no reaction	no reaction
Regalis Olive	78.52	34.0	below 28° C.	1.4700	"	"	"
Wetmore	78.51	33.5	below 28° C.	not determined	"	"	"
Wetmore (third pressing)	78.42	33.5	below 28° C.	1.4711	"	"	"

it will yet do in the American market. When we come to investigate the matter on the spot we find that we have to take a large discount off published statements. The industry is still a comparatively small one, and, whatever the future may hold in store, at present the production of Californian olive oil is extremely limited, and it is put on the market in retail quantities at a high price. These facts should not deter inquiry into the origin of the industry and what position it has attained, therefore we present some particulars which have been gathered by our representative.

It may be noted, in the first place, that nine Americans exhibit olive oil in the Agricultural Building, but the most important one is in the Californian State Building. This takes the form of a high obelisk made of 24-oz. bottles of virgin olive oil, manufactured by the Hon. Ellwood Cooper, of

It will be seen from these results, which were determined by Professor W. B. Rising, the State analyst, that the oil is exceedingly uniform.

The Association which we have referred to have an active propaganda. It is averred that no pure olive oil is imported into the United States. This assertion is made the most of, and by all means in their power the Association preach the importance of olive oil as an article of food. Attempts have been made to get pharmacists to take up Californian oil, but in vain. The price frightens them, and the olive-growers have no kind words to use in regard to the treatment which they have received from pharmacists. They now appear to seek their market elsewhere—viz., amongst grocers—and they supply the public directly. For this purpose the Association have an oil-depôt, under the charge of Mr. Justinian

Caire, at 521 Market Street, San Francisco, where none but brands of oil approved by the Association are kept for sale. Mr. Caire has reported that for the twelve months ending July, 1892, his sales amounted to 134 cases of a dozen 24-oz. bottles. The price was \$12 per case, or \$1.25 per single bottle. Retailers get as much as \$2.50 for a bottle.

We have found it difficult to get beyond these statistics—viz., as to the sales of individual growers—but the fact that Mr. Ellwood Cooper shows 1,600 bottles of the oil in the Californian Building is a fair indication that the Association sales do not represent the total of the annual produce. "About 15 cases" was all the satisfaction our representative could get from Mr. Cooper's attendant as to his production. At the outside, we should say that 1,000 gallons would cover the yearly output of Californian olive oil, and the demand for it is not at present so acute as to warrant our prophesying a brilliant future. Labour costs the cultivators \$2 per day, which ensures that the cost of the oil will always be so high that it will only be sought on account of its guaranteed purity.

In the Greek Court of the Agricultural Building and in the French Court there are also a number of exhibits of olive oil.

LINSEED OIL.

In striking contrast with olive oil is the next fixed oil of any importance exhibited—viz., linseed oil. In the former case we speak of a young and struggling industry, acclimatised and hopeful, in a patriotic sense, of improving American tastes in a culinary way—although they are nothing to be ashamed of. American olive oil, in short, is at the beginning of a career in which there are great possibilities. Linseed oil is in the happier position, having reached, if not the end of its career, the desired haven of indigenous success.

Years ago the United States was one of England's best sources of supply for linseed cake, of which we consume more than half a million tons per annum, this quantity being almost as much as the rest of Europe and all America put together. This is used, of course, in cattle and stock feeding. Custom demands it, and Lawes' and Gilbert's experiments proved that custom is right. The agricultural world outside England is gradually falling in with our old notions, and in no place more quickly than the United States. To that extent stock-rearing interests us, for whereas formerly the States sent 90 per cent. of its linseed cake to Great Britain, now home consumption takes up 75 per cent. of it, and ere long it is expected that there will be none available for export.

It is interesting to note that the present annual production of linseed cake is estimated to be as follows:—

	Tons
United Kingdom	550,000
United States	400,000
European continent	200,000

The American manufacture is controlled by the National Linseed-oil Company (Chicago), a corporation of fifty-eight firms, comprising the leading houses of the country. The object of the corporation, our representative gathered in conversation at the company's exhibit in the Agricultural Building, is to promote the business interests of the firms associated, to foster the use of linseed cake amongst home stock-rearers, and to maintain prices. But the associated firms still retain their individuality, each issuing its own price-list and seeking business by customary methods.

All the linseed used by these firms for pressing is American grown, being cultivated in Minnesota and South Dakota; but the cultivation shifts considerably, the tendency being westwards. Very good seed is obtained from North Ohio, and the northern parts generally yield the best seed. The methods of crushing and pressing do not differ materially from those in use in England, but it is notable that the cake is the by-product in American, whereas with us the oil is in that position. The composition of American cake is represented fairly in the following official analysis, but the fat sometimes goes as high as 10 per cent.:—

Moisture	9.68
Fat	6.95
Ash	6.30
Albuminoids (flesh-forming matter) ..	37.76
Carb-hydrates (fat-forming matter) ..	30.78
Crude fibre	3.53

100.00

What cake comes to England now passes through the hands of Messrs. Henry Cox & Co. (Liverpool and London), the company's agents. No oil is exported, as the whole of what is produced is taken up by the American market.

The company put many varieties of oil into commerce, and at their magnificent stand in the Agricultural Building there is a collection of really fine samples in raw, refined, bleached, and boiled oils. Of the last-named, what is known as "sweetmeat" is the most peculiar, being a perfect jelly. This is used in making linoleum.

New Companies.

THE DESICCATED COCOANUT COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital, 7,500*l.* Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of desiccated cocoanut, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—Thos. McIlraith, 6 Kilmailing Terrace, Cathcart, merchant; John Service, "Seaview," Lamash, gentleman; Thos. Miller Smith, 9 Wilson Street, Pollockshaws, cashier; John Tuckwell, Royal Buildings, Uddingston, civil engineer; George Ingram, 66 Virginia Street, Glasgow, cashier; and W. McCormack, 9 Wilson Street, Pollockshaws, manager of the company; and David Brand, 66 Virginia Street, Glasgow, sugar-broker. The works are in Glasgow.

GENERAL ELECTROLYTIC PARENT COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital, 24,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire patent rights and to manufacture alkalies, chlorine, and other chemical compounds, and to undertake the business of manufacturing chemists, electro-metallurgists, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—W. H. Sanders, 6 Lorrimer Road, S.E., clerk; A. H. Wilkins, West Kensington Park, W., clerk; A. W. Barr, Torry Glen, Chingford, accountant; H. Roach, Lower Clapton, clerk; J. Murray, 3 Cecely Villas, Huntingdon Road, East Finchley, N., accountant; E. Giles Winn, 21 Lorn Road, Brixton, sign-writer; W. J. Robins, Copthall House, E.C.

FREDERICK WHITE (LIMITED).—Capital, 1,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To purchase and carry on the business of a chemist and druggist, and to purchase and advance the sale of "White's New Corn Cure." The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—W. King, 44 Cranmer Road, Forest Gate, chemist and druggist; F. J. Webb, 53 Bedford Street, E., chemist; R. Alexander, 112 Fenchurch Street, London, engineer; W. Bartlett, 157 Commercial Road, E., chemist's assistant; H. Machell, 1 Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W., medical attendant; W. H. Attewell, Hill Side, Highgate, gentleman; H. F. Peek, 11 York Villas, Hargrave Park, N., chemist. Registered without articles of association. Office: 157 Commercial Road, E.

COMBINED SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital, 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire a certain invention for an improvement in dry soap or soap-powder, and to purchase the business of soap-manufacturers, as carried on by the Combined Soap Company, at Hawken's Street, Hulme, Manchester, the trade-mark No. 170,189, the goodwill and stock-in-trade, to work the before-mentioned invention, and to carry on the business of soap manufacturers and boilers, tallow-chandlers, melters, and refiners of oil, fat, and tallow, grocers, Italian warehousemen, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—W. H. Horton, Overdale Villa, Bowdon, chemical manufacturer; E. M. Taylor, Polefield, Prestwich, chemical manufacturer; A. Holt, Rippingham Road, Withington, pianoforte maker; H. B. Clayton, Bowden Lane, Marple, silk mercer; R. Bridge, Ravensdale, Bury, silk mercer; G. Foster, Seedley Road, Pendleton, clerk; W. D. Grozier, 308 Albert Road, Sheffield, paper maker. The first directors are:—W. H. Horton, E. M. Taylor, H. B. Clayton, R. Bridge, G. Foster, and W. D. Grozier. Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration, as the shareholders in a general meeting may determine.

THE relative strength of odour of chloroform, bromoform, and iodoform is 500, +15, and 1—that is, 30 millionths of a gramme of the first, 2 to 5 millionths of a gramme of the second, and 0.06 to 0.07 millionths of a gramme of the third can be detected by the nose. A French chemist (J. Passy) says so.

MEDICINE-STAMP ACTS.

THE following is the letter addressed by the Nottingham and Notts Chemists' Association to the President and Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, and read in committee at last monthly meeting:—

GENTLEMEN,—We desire to call your attention to the accompanying copy of a private letter, received by Sir Walter Foster, M.P., from Mr. Milner, Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, in reply to communications from our Association respecting the administration of the Medicine-stamp Acts.

In view of the many instances in which these Acts have been enforced in a vexatious manner, causing annoyance and loss to respectable law-abiding chemists, we would urge upon your Council the desirability of promptly taking advantage of Mr. Milner's invitation. The time is opportune for strong representations to be made to the Board respecting these grievances, and your Council being the only legally-recognised body that could speak with the authority of the chemists of Great Britain, we feel you should open negotiations with the Board for the purpose of considering how these Acts may be amended.

We submit the following suggestions for needed reforms for your consideration:—

1st. It is the custom of the Board to pay informers a commission on the penalties inflicted. (*Vide* Parliamentary Report, May 20, 1892.) This custom should be abolished.

The Board acknowledges the law to be old and exceedingly difficult of interpretation. This being the case, it is grossly unjust that a premium should be paid to persons to go about discovering slight and unintentional infringements.

2nd. That in cases of obvious unintentional infringements warning should be given before imposing a modified penalty or taking legal proceedings.

When a person unwittingly infringes the Act he is usually willing to refrain from doing so on being shown his error, and to such a person it is exceedingly hard to have no course open except paying a modified penalty or bearing the stain of having proceedings taken against him in a criminal court. As a consequence he pays the penalty, although he feels unjustly dealt with.

3rd. That all B.P. preparations, when bearing a label stating them to be such, should be entirely exempt from the operations of the Acts.

These preparations, when labelled as stated, cannot lend themselves to be used as proprietary medicines, and it would be a great advantage for the safety of the public to have simple directions on the medicines in daily use.

4th. That in the case of medicines (other than B.P. preparations) in popular demand or of known composition—*e.g.*, chlorodyne, Easton's syrup, &c.—it shall be permitted to state on the label the doses to be administered in the various diseases for which they are used.

5th. That special exemption with regard to the use of the possessive case should be made where the article bears the name of the originator of the formula for its composition, and not the name of the seller, providing that the article is of known composition.

A list of such might be submitted by your Council to the Board.

We offer these suggestions not as a complete and exhaustive list, but rather as an indication of the direction in which amendments appear to us to be required, and trust that your Council will do its utmost to bring about a much-needed reform in the administration of these Acts.

On behalf of the Council of the Nottingham and Notts Chemists' Association,

We are, yours faithfully,

(Signed) RICHARD FITZILUGH, President.

(Signed) WILLIAM GILL, Hon. Secretary.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re THE MANCHESTER PATENT LINT COMPANY, Stockport.

THE adjourned public examination of George F. Eyre and Thomas Birch Griffiths, lately trading under the style of the Manchester Patent Lint Company, took place, on August 3, at the Stockport Bankruptcy Court. The statement of affairs filed by the debtor Eyre showed gross liabilities 4,408*l.* 10*s.*, of which 3,295*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* was expected to rank for dividend. The assets were returned at 297*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

The debtor, at the date of the receiving order, was carrying on business at Oliver Street, Stockport, as a lint manufacturer. He had twice called his creditors together, and at the last meeting he made an offer of 20*s.* in the pound, the money to be found by debtor's relatives; but that offer was subsequently withdrawn. The debtor was entitled to a share in certain property under the will of his late mother, but he had borrowed 1,500*l.* from the Lancashire and Yorkshire Reversionary Interest Company on this security.

The statement of affairs of T. B. Griffiths showed gross liabilities 2,406*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*, of which 1,358*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* was expected to rank. The assets were estimated to produce 459*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

The debtor Eyre, in reply to the Official Receiver, said he had filed a second deficiency account which showed a sum of 1,907*l.* drawn out of the business unaccounted for. The debtor was examined with regard to heavy expenses incurred by him in connection with Ivy Glen, Didsbury, a house taken by a Miss Minnie Guy, with whom he had cohabited for the last two years. The house was taken without his knowledge. Since his bankruptcy, he had given the landlady at the Angel Hotel, Knutsford, a cheque for 1*l.*, and as his bill only amounted to 15*s.*, he received 5*s.* change. He gave the cheque knowing it would not be honoured, but he called the next day and paid the money. A large number of the accounts owing by him were incurred through Miss Guy.

In reply to Mr. G. Le Vaughan, who appeared for the trustees, the debtor said he lived at Chester during the roving season. He had one horse there. He denied that he had driven about lately with a man in livery. He bought a watch in 1891 for 33*l.*, but he gave it to Miss Guy some months ago. The debtor was questioned at some length with regard to a large quantity of jewellery he had purchased since 1890. He had no jewellery now. He gave the watch to Miss Guy because she asked him for money. He had never borrowed any money from Miss Guy. He was aware that Miss Guy had made a claim against him for 700*l.* in consequence of his neglecting to pay instalments, but he did not think she had any right to claim.

In reply to Mr. Rowcliffe, who appeared for creditors, the debtor said he was not present during an arrangement with a money-lender named Townsend for a bill of sale. He was present once when Miss Guy obtained a loan from Townsend. Miss Guy once telegraphed him that he had not paid an instalment, and he had replied he would see that the money was paid. He should think that 780*l.* covered his expenses at Ivy Glen and Chester for the past two years.

In reply to Mr. Smith, who appeared for Mr. Bennett, of Manchester, one of the largest creditors, the debtor said he borrowed 300*l.* from Mr. Bennett in January, 1892, and took Miss Guy to Paris. They only stayed there three days. He did not waste the money in buying millinery. Debtor denied that he had betted heavily.

The Official Receiver: Do you say that your deficiency of 2,600*l.* has gone in connection with Ivy Glen and Miss Guy?

Debtor: Yes.

The debtor Griffiths, in reply to questions, said he drew a sum of 350*l.* from the partnership in order to make Eyre agree to the cheques being signed by both partners. Part of the furniture at his house belonged to his wife. He would not be surprised to hear that on the morning of the sale his wife's father's coal-lorry was at the back door of his house taking away goods. He did not know much about his father-in-law. The debtor was also questioned as to some jewellery he had bought and given to his wife.

The Official Receiver alleged that the debtor at the last examination attempted to hoodwink the Court by saying that Mrs. Edwards was his servant, whereas she was his mother-in-law.

The debtors were then allowed to pass.

A DISINFECTING-FLUID.—Twenty-eight pounds of chloride of lime, 14 lbs. of camphor, and 50 gallons of black varnish (the coal-tar product) are mixed together, and, after standing some eight days, the resulting substance is ready to be used in urinals and elsewhere.—Eng. Pat. No. 1738, 1893.

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See page 5 (bottom folio).

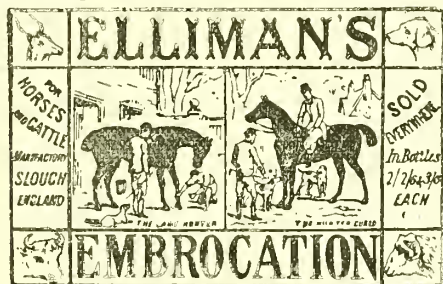
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Editorial Comments.

SHADY BUSINESS.

It is very astonishing that men of intelligence enough to become qualified as either chemists or doctors should be such geese as to barter their commercial reputations for such

trumpety profits as those which tempted some of the gentlemen who figure in certain of our reports this week. There are, for instance, first, the nine medical practitioners who, for the consideration of a "founder's share" of the nominal value of 25*l.*, undertook to prescribe and recommend the medicated foods and wines which the joint-stock firm of Macdonald, Sons & Co., now in liquidation, was formed to place on the market. We have all heard of wonderful profits accruing to the holders of "founders' shares" in some mining and similar enterprises, and we suppose it was with a vague idea of some such fabulous profits that the nine doctors who brought their hard case before the Court the other day agreed to the conditions indicated. It is not necessary to attribute any particular depth of turpitude to them. They probably all had samples of the stuffs which they undertook to recommend, and satisfied themselves as to their qualities before they agreed to the terms proposed; but this circumstance is not sufficient to exonerate them from the charge of culpable simplicity, which is all we make against them. A physician's reputation ought to be worth to him any multiple of 25*l.* which in such a business is reasonably possible; but it is recklessly thrown away if he is willing to risk it by taking a bribe to prescribe this, that, or the other concoction. But let it not be thought that these nine medical men are sinners above all their fellows. The bribe system, in one form or another, has been in operation ever since poor and greedy doctors have been in existence. We hope the publicity given to this particular instance will deal it a deadly blow.

Still purposely avoiding the moral aspect of the question, we refer to the cases of substitution by chemists which are reported this week, and ask in all amazement whether any chemist can think it good business to play such contemptible tricks on his customers as are made public from time to time by applications for injunctions. These are uncomfortably numerous, but it may be taken that they are a very small proportion of the number of cases commenced, the large majority of which get compromised before coming to court. Among our advertisements this week, Messrs. Keating & Co. reprint from a grocers' journal the report of an interview had with the firm's managing partner in respect to the steps recently taken by them to protect themselves against unprincipled substitution of other insect-powders when theirs is specially asked for. They have had over a dozen cases within the last few months, and we are sorry to say that among these an undue proportion of the delinquents are chemists. We have ascertained from Messrs. Keatings that the lowest net price at which a discovered substitutionist can get off is about 30*l.* This, be it remembered, is the cost without a minute's display in the Chancery Division. The Bath chemist who, in the Judge's opinion, sold some other Little Liver-pills as Carter's, whose case is also reported this week, can scarcely close the transaction with a balance of less than 100*l.* to 150*l.* against him.

The occasional direct money penalty involved is not by any means all that has to be reckoned on the *contra* side. Do these gentlemen who strain their ingenuity so industriously to extract an extra penny or two of profit imagine that their purposes are not perfectly obvious to their customers? The income lost to a chemist when, for any reason, customers begin to distrust him cannot of course be estimated.

Outside actual infringements of the law, can it be a wise policy to compel purchasers to almost fight for the article they happen to want? We do not pretend to settle questions of policy, but this we know—that the shops where the front of the counter is most crowded are those which make it their business to supply, as far as possible, the exact articles asked for, and at a fixed and moderate rate of profit.

THE HEMP-DRUGS COMMISSION.

WE mentioned last week that a Commission had been appointed by the Viceroy of India, and since then the members of it have had their first sitting, to inquire into the cultivation of the hemp-plant in India, the preparation of drugs from it, the trade in those drugs, the moral effect of their consumption, and the desirability of controlling the cultivation of hemp and the manufacture, sale, and taxation of hashish, bhang, ganja, and similar products. The agitation which has culminated in the appointment of the Commission was initiated by those friends of India who have succeeded in getting an Opium Commission appointed. Their agitation is essentially a moral one, for they allege that the use of "hemp-drugs" has a pernicious effect upon the human system, and as the Government of India derives a revenue from a duty upon the drugs, it is claimed that the time has come for more rigidly controlling or stamping out the whole thing. Into the moral aspects of the inquiry we cannot enter, but there are scientific and economic sides to it, and these require our consideration.

The inquiry, it should first be noted, is to extend to the whole of India, but the Native States will not be touched or interfered with in any way, although the Commission have power to accept evidence volunteered by the authorities of such States. The hemp-drugs which are in question are the following:—

Ganja, gunjah, or guaza consists of the dried flowering tops of *Cannabis sativa*, L. The principal centre of cultivation of this drug is Eastern Bengal, and although it is cultivated all over India, especially in Madras, the Bengal ganja is quite a peculiar product. It consists solely of the female tops, the fertilisation being rigidly prevented by the destruction of all male plants before the flowering stage is reached. The cultivation of this ganja is controlled by the Government: a tax of about 10*s.* per lb. is placed upon it, and it is only sold by dealers who pay a heavy licence for the concession. By the time it reaches consumers, this most highly esteemed drug costs 20*s.* per lb., and Government net a yearly revenue of at least 250,000*l.* from it. The local consumption of the drug is about 500,000 lbs. per annum. The other ganja or guaza is derived from wild or fertilised cultivated plants, and although the production of it in the Bombay district is much greater than in Bengal, the revenue is comparatively trifling—viz., about 10,000*l.* a year. It is this drug that is exported to England, free of duty, as guaza.

Bhang, or sidee, consists of the broken-up large leaves, capsules, and young twigs of the wild plant. It is the kind that is used for making infusion, like tea, for drinking, for making sweetmeats, &c., while ganja is only used for smoking.

Hashish is practically extractum cannabis indicæ made from bhang.

Charas, or churras, is a resinous exudation obtained from the plant, and used for smoking. It is collected by men who, clothed in leather, run through the hemp-fields, when the resin sticks to their clothing and is afterwards removed. It comes chiefly from Ladak and Cashmir.

Mummia, the scrapings of the bodies of persons who have been fed on ganja, and majoon, a kind of sweetmeat, are other hemp-drugs which will fall within the limits of the inquiry.

The stimulating and narcotic properties of hemp-drugs have secured for them a devotion on the part of the Mussulman and Hindoo populations of India which gives them a rank similar to what tobacco occupies with Western nations. But hemp is something more than tobacco, for it supplies to those whose faith forbids the use of alcohol a stimulation

or inebriation far in excess of that produced by alcohol. Consequently it has become an indispensable luxury to many millions of people in India, and its use has extended to other countries, such as Persia and Egypt. That it is not free from dire consequences to its devotees the derivation of our word assassin (*hashashin*) is a sufficiently gruesome proof; and this is not the first time that an Indian Government has had its attention called to the deleterious and demoralising effects of hemp-drugs. A similar Commission to that now appointed made an inquiry in 1871, and the conclusion that it came to was as follows:—

It does not appear to be specifically proved that hemp incites to crime more than other drugs or than spirits. And there is evidence to show that, on rare occasions, this drug, usually so noxious, may be usefully taken. There can, however, be no doubt that its habitual use does tend to produce insanity. The total number of cases of insanity is small in proportion to the population, and not large even in proportion to the number of ganja-smokers; but of the cases of insanity produced by the excessive use of drugs or spirits by far the largest number must be attributed to the abuse of hemp.

It is not at all probable that the present Commission will get further than this, and one of the most serious questions which they have to consider is whether, should the use of hemp-drugs be suppressed, people will not be driven to alcohol. On this point we observe that Greene Pasha states, in the *National Observer*, that

when an habitual consumer of alcohol becomes addicted in addition to hashish, the effects of the combined narcotics on his nervous system are tenfold greater than either would produce singly. The two powerful drugs seem to have an affinity for each other's bad qualities, which they intensify and render more noxious, in the same way that intrinsically harmless chemical substances sometimes form a poison when mixed. This simple fact may perhaps account for the bad name that clings so pertinaciously to Indian hemp and its derivatives.

To what extent this is correct the Commission may be able to determine; but there is no doubt that this section of the inquiry is one of the most difficult, since it touches a deeply-rooted luxury, which is to some extent countenanced by sectarian practice. To interfere with that will raise political issues the outcome of which no man can prophesy.

From the commercial and scientific sides the Commission will yield much useful information. Thus the extent to which the drug is cultivated will be ascertained, and all the processes for preparing its varieties are to be investigated. Special attention is to be given to the differences which exist between the cultivated and wild plants, and each variety of the drug is to be studied in relation to its effects upon the system. There is only one medical man on the Commission—Surgeon-Major Warden, an accomplished chemist—but the Commission is to have the assistance of medical experts in investigating the physiological part of their inquiry. They have also to study the administrative arrangements in force in each province for controlling the growth of the plant, and the manufacture, sale, &c., of its preparations; in fact, there seems to be no aspect of the matter which is not to receive the Commission's attention. Consequently, full consideration will be given to the legitimate use of Indian hemp in medicine, and, therefore, the large exports to England will be carefully watched and most probably conserved. Economically and scientifically the Commission is almost certain to be beneficial, and it is quite probable that its main object—i.e., the moral issues—will take a secondary position in the report.

TRIBROMPHENOL is recommended by Dr. Grimm as an anthelmintic. The dose is 1 to 3 grains.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

On Monday next the sessions of the Conference open at Nottingham with a reception by the President, Mr. Octavius Corder, in the Castle Museum, at 8 p.m. The ordinary meetings commence in the Exchange Hall on Tuesday morning, at 10, with the presidential address. We understand that the arrangements made by the local committee are complete, and we anticipate a most enjoyable outing for all who attend. The Honorary Secretaries inform us that the following papers have been promised, bringing the number up to eighteen:—

- "The Pharmacy of the Thyroid Gland." By Edmund White, B.Sc.
- "Lithium Salts." By H. Bowden.
- "African Copaiba." By J. C. Umney, F.C.S.
- "The Estimation of the Diastasic Action on Starch." By D. B. Dott, F.R.S.C.
- "A Cheap and Useful Form of Apparatus for the Gravitimetric Determination of CO₂." By J. H. Hoseason.
- "The Ipecacuanhas of English Commerce." By E. M. Holmes, F.L.S.

As a side show, a meeting of local secretaries of the Pharmaceutical Society and of delegates of associations is called for Wednesday morning, at 9 a.m., "to discuss means for promoting the greater unity of pharmacists and the better protection of their trade interests." The invitation is signed by W. L. Currie, President Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association; Harry Kemp, Local Secretary for Manchester; Chas. Thompson, President Midland Pharmaceutical Association; and W. H. Parker, Local Secretary for Nottingham.

The Midland and Great Northern Railways have both issued circulars announcing that while they will not give any reduction on tickets for members going to or returning from the Conference, return tickets at a single fare will be supplied at Nottingham, on production of card of membership or letter of invitation, during the sitting of the Conference to any place within fifty miles of Nottingham.

Simultaneously with this meeting the American Pharmaceutical Association will meet in Chicago.

WORLD'S FAIR JUDGES.

The award business at the Chicago Exhibition has been a perfect muddle from the beginning. The Executive had the idea of starting a one-man system, instead of the committees of jurors, and this created immense hostility on the part of all foreign commissions except the British, and exhibitors threatened to withdraw their goods from competition, and thus make the awards of little value. That difference was ultimately patched up, but not before the French, German, and other Continental exhibitors became very angry with the British Commission for sympathising with the official views. It now appears that the judges have cause for complaint. Mr. Conrad W. Cooke writes to the *Times* stating that he was appointed a judge in the section of electricity, and was promised 200*l.* for expenses, agreeing to commence work on June 1. The date was afterwards postponed to the middle of June, and just as he left London he was told that it would not begin until July 1. When he arrived in Chicago he found that the authorities had again decided to postpone the work of the judges to the latter end of July or the beginning of August, so that it would be the end of September or the beginning of October before the work, under the most favourable conditions, could be finished. Mr. Cooke is of opinion that the conditions imposed upon the judges are impossible to be fulfilled. According to the instructions, each judge is required to examine every individual object exhibited by every exhibitor in his section, and to make a report in writing, over his signature thereon, stating his reasons for giving or withholding an award to

that particular object; and, moreover, he has, in addition, to prepare an abstract report upon each object he examines, and such abstracts are to be inscribed in the diploma to be presented to the exhibitor, while the full reports are to be published afterwards, and will form part of the literature of the exhibition. The fulfilment of such a condition would involve many months of the closest possible work. As it has been finally decided that the fee for the work shall not exceed 150%, it can be imagined what amount of attention competent experts can give for the money.

NOTTINGHAM SUGGESTIONS ON THE MEDICINE-STAMP ACTS.

The Nottingham chemists having obtained from the Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue a promise to consult with any sufficiently authoritative body in regard to improving the Medicine-stamp Acts, have naturally asked the Pharmaceutical Council to take action in this direction. It has become incumbent on them, therefore, to put in definite form the grievances of which they complain, and to suggest certain remedies. It can hardly be said that a case for violent agitation has been made out. Two of the Nottingham chemists' suggestions were anticipated by us in an article published on the 22nd of last month. One was that suitable information as to the uses of *Pharmacopœia* medicines might be allowed on labels without involving liability to stamp-duty, and the other was that the Pharmaceutical Council should submit to the Board the names of those few medicines sold under apparently proprietary titles (such as Gregory's Powder) which are really common property, and which also should not be regarded as requiring stamps. The other Nottingham suggestions are (1) that informers should no longer be employed, (2) that in cases of obviously unintentional infringements the Board should only warn, and not claim a penalty, and (4) that in the case of certain non-pharmacopœial medicines, it might be permitted to state on the label the doses to be administered in various diseases. In reference to these suggestions, we may say that the abolition of informers would mean practically the abandonment of the Act, and would be unfair to the few who would feel themselves bound to obey it; an obviously unintentional infringement is difficult to define; and the labelling of popular medicines as proposed is almost conceded at present, as may be seen from page 81 of Alpe's "Handy-book." Without expecting much from an interview, we quite recognise that some good might result, and we hope the opportunity will not be neglected.

GERMAN OTTO OF ROSE.

The Germans are evidently determined to prove that otto of rose can be produced commercially in their country as well as in Bulgaria, and there appears to be every prospect that within a few years' time German otto of rose will take its place beside the Bulgarian variety as a regular market article. At a recent meeting of the Berlin City Council, Mr. Marggraff, jun., the proprietor of the Rothe Apotheke, exhibited a small sample of superior otto of rose distilled from flowers grown by him on a portion of the land used by the Berlin municipality as a sewage-farm. This is the second season in which Mr. Marggraff (whose father is a member of the Council) has tried rose-culture, last year's attempt having been unsuccessful. The experiment will now be continued. We also observe, from a chatty article in a recent number of the well-known German illustrated journal *Die Gartenlaube*, that Messrs. Schimmel & Co.'s experimental rose-gardens, of which but little had been heard lately, are progressing steadily. It is now nine years ago since this firm commenced the cultivation of roses for distillation purposes. Their venture was generally ridiculed and looked upon as chimerical at first; but they have been working their way onwards steadily, and from 5 lbs. to 10 lbs. of otto, obtained during the first seasons, the crop produced at Messrs.

Schimmel's plantations at Klein Miltitz has increased to nearly 90 lbs. in the season of 1893. Their plant, which has been built upon the newest system, is capable of distilling 50 tons of roses daily, and has been constructed with a view to the doubling of this capacity whenever occasion should arise. There is no doubt, therefore, that the firm mean business. As the enthusiastic *Gartenlaube* man poetically puts it, "the battlefields of Leipzig have become a new trysting-ground, on which German intellect and German labour have gained a brilliant victory."

WASPS.

There is a plague of wasps in the home counties of England at present. Woe to them who disturb the homes of the pernicious creatures! As usual, people who regard the druggist's shop as the repository of knowledge have fled thither for a remedy to abate the plague, and wasp-killers are at present the order of the day. Unfortunately, the rush has been poisonwards, for the most effectual, or, at least, the most popular, killer is a solution of potassium cyanide—1 oz. in a pint of water. This is poured into the wasps' nests, and the hydrocyanic vapour quickly kills the insects. The cyanide is also used dry, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. being placed in the mouth of the nests. The "killer" is decidedly effectual, we are told, but we cannot help regretting that such toxic remedies should be resorted to, especially when an efficacious one is had in spirits of turpentine or petroleum. Some 6 oz. or 8 oz. poured into a nest kills wasps almost as quickly as the cyanide, and as it is boys who are generally entrusted to do the "dire deed," better that they should get turpentine than stuff of which, Marryatt's young quack tells us, "one drop put on the end of a dog's tail will kill a man in a minute."

TROPACOCAINE.

There appears to be a future for this alkaloid. Dr. George Ferdinands, writing of its use in ophthalmic surgery (*British Medical Journal*, 1318), says it is more reliable and deeper in its action than cocaine, and the anaesthesia it produces lasts a little longer. Unlike cocaine, it anaesthetises inflamed tissue—at least, more deeply. The strength of the solution depends on the requirement. For general use 2 or 3 per cent. is sufficient, and a 5-per-cent. solution may be used with safety when anaesthesia of the deep-seated parts is required. Solutions of the hydrochlorate made with distilled water keep well and retain their strength for months. The use of the solution gives rise to no disagreeable symptoms, and the alkaloid practically has no mydriatic action; neither is it hemostatic.

CARBOLIC SOAPS AND DOGS.

A paragraph was published in our issue of July 8 in which, in reply to a correspondent, an allusion to the danger of carbolic soap was made. The paragraph was written by a veterinary-surgeon contributor. The statement was promptly challenged by Messrs. F. C. Calvert & Co., of Bradford, Manchester, and we at once made further inquiries from our contributor. It is right to state that we can obtain nothing like evidence of any injurious effects being produced on dogs or other animals from the proper use of carbolic soaps such as are usually sold.

AMERICAN DRUGGIST: "Did you send that paregoric over to the Bangson twins?" Clerk: "Not yet." Druggist: "Well, when you do, put in a circular for the old man of that new brand of whisky we got in."

THE *Industry Enterprise* says that a farmer living near that place was much surprised upon opening his paper to find a spider therein. As he was very superstitious he thought it a bad omen, but finally decided that it was looking to see who advertised, so that it could go to the stores of those who did not advertise and spin its web where it would not be disturbed.—*Burlington Hawkeye*.

MARRIAGES.

[Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.]

GILDERDALE—GIBBONS.—On August 7, at St. John's Church, Wakefield, by the Rev. J. N. Arkell, F. Gilderdale, chemist, Sandal, Wakefield, and Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Lillian, eldest daughter of Mr. A. Gibbons, Love Lane, Wakefield.

GORDON—ANDREW.—On August 9, at Dublin, Robert Gordon, chemist, 6 McEwan Place, Partick, to Aggie, daughter of the late Mr. Andrew, teacher, Renfrew.

WALLACE—RODGER.—At the Established Church, Inverary, on August 3, by the Rev. Neil Macpherson, assisted by the Rev. P. N. McKechnan, Peter Wallace, Woodside, Cambuslang, to Maggie Stuart, youngest daughter of Mr. John Rodger, chemist, Inverary.

DEATHS.

BARTLETT.—On July 30, at Lavender Hill, S.W., Henry Crichtett Bartlett, Ph.D., consulting analyst, formerly of Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W. Aged 56.

DUNSTAN.—On August 6, at Penmaenmawr, after a few days' illness, Emilie Fordyce (Dydie), wife of Wyndham R. Dunstan, of 3 Percy Villas, Campden Hill, W., and second daughter of the late George Francis Maclean, of Chefoo, China.

WITTE.—The death at Rostock is announced of Dr. Frederick Witte, one of the best known German pharmacists, and a senator. Deceased was born at Rostock on February 19, 1829. After the usual apprenticeship and preliminary training, Dr. Witte, in his twenty-fifth year, bought the Hirsch Apotheke in his native town, and carried this on until 1862, when he sold it in order that he might devote his time wholly to chemical manufactures and a wholesale trade. He had since developed in a remarkable fashion the manufacture of digestive products, and was the first to produce absolute pepsin in an experimental way. He also took an exceedingly active interest in public affairs, and in 1878 was returned to the Reichstag as a National Liberal for Hagenow. With one or two intervals he sat in the Reichstag until 1890. Dr. Witte took great interest in pharmaceutical affairs, and was one of the chief promoters of the German chemical exhibit at the Chicago Exhibition. Quite recently he returned from a visit to the Exhibition, and his death was quite unexpected.

WOOLCOTT.—The death is announced of Mr. Charles Woolcott, of the firm of Leath & Woolcott, homoeopathic chemists, Royal Leamington Spa.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Cranfield, G., and Tozer, H. T., Carlisle Mews, Church Street, Edgware Road, W., and Wharf, South Wharf Road, Paddington, W., under the style of Cranfield & Tozer, veterinary surgeons and farriers.

Gibson, H., and Watkins, H., Leeds and Kidderminster, under the style of Hugh Gibson & Co., drysalters.

Tippetts, S. F., and Bishton, W. L., Monmore Green, Wolverhampton, under the style of The Wolverhampton Varnish and Colour Company, varnish and colour manufacturers.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Ashford, Albert William Wright, Abingdon, artificial-teeth manufacturer.

Best, James, Kenninghall Road, Clapton, N.E., late Moorgate Street, E.C., of no occupation, late chemist.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Berriman, Samuel, York, sauce manufacturer and drysalter.

Swift, John, Southend-on-Sea, druggist.

Wells, Shadrach, Spencer's Villa, Sunderland Road, and Gilesgate Moor, near Durham, aerated and mineral water manufacturer.

Williams, Alfred Spencer, Llanrhadr-y-n-Mochant, Denbighshire, chemist and druggist.

Practical Notes and Formula.

VANILLIN-SUGAR.

Vanillin..	..	..	..	..	3vj.
Sugar ..	..	..	..	..	℥xxxij.
S.V.R. ..	..	..	..	..	℥iv.

Dissolve the vanillin in the spirit, and pour the solution on the sugar. Mix well. Dry and sift.

This powder is equal to its own weight of vanilla.

FOOT-POWDER.

THE following is still another compound powder for treating sweaty feet:—

	Parts
Powdered French chalk ..	40
Subnitrate of bismuth ..	45
Permanganate of potassium ..	3
Salicylate of sodium ..	2

Mix well.

The powder to be used with a powder-puff.

IMPROVED COLD CREAM.

Spermaceti..	..	..	..	..	℥ij.
White wax ..	..	..	..	..	℥j.
Oil of almonds ..	..	..	..	..	℥iv.
Glycerine ..	..	..	..	..	℥ij.
White vaseline ..	..	..	..	..	℥vj.
Boric acid ..	..	..	..	..	℥ij.
Oil of rose-geranium ..	..	..	..	..	℥l.
.. lemon ..	..	..	..	..	℥l.
.. bergamot ..	..	..	..	..	℥j.
.. cassia ..	..	..	..	..	℥xx.
.. neroli ..	..	..	..	..	℥xij.
.. rose ..	..	..	..	..	℥iv.

Melt altogether at a low heat, except the perfume, stirring well. When nearly cool, add the perfume.

The cream contains no water.

ARMENIAN PAPER.

A PERFUME paper of considerably better quality than the kind sold on the streets may be made from either of the following tinctures:—

A.

Gum benzoin ..	..	..	..	..	℥vj.
Gum myrrh ..	..	..	..	..	gr. xxxvj.
Orris in coarse powder ..	..	..	..	..	℥iss.
Musk ..	..	..	..	..	℥ss.
Otto of rose ..	..	..	..	..	℥iiij.
Rectified spirit ..	..	..	..	..	℥iv.

Macerate for a day, then percolate to make 5 oz.

B.

Gum benzoin ..	..	..	..	..	℥iss.
Balsam of tolu ..	..	..	..	..	℥v.
Storax ..	..	..	..	..	℥v.
Sandalwood ..	..	..	..	..	℥v.
Cascarilla ..	..	..	..	..	℥v.
Gum myrrh ..	..	..	..	..	℥iss.
Musk ..	..	..	..	..	gr. xv.
Rectified spirit ..	..	..	..	..	℥x.

Macerate and percolate as above.

Unsize paper is first to be dipped in a cold saturated solution of nitre, then dried and dipped in either of the tinctures.

A GOOD DISINFECTANT.

EBERMAN AND RAPTSCHESKI have prepared a derivative of tar, soluble in water, and have named it pixol. It is made by adding, slowly, a mixture of 3 parts of tar and 1 part of green soap, heating if necessary, to 3 parts of a 10-per-cent. solution of caustic soda. The mixture becomes thick, and a limpid liquid results with an agreeable tarry odour and a deep brown colour. This liquid is miscible with all preparations of water. Pixol does not stain, nor stick to the flask, neither soil the hands or linen, and produces no caustic action. A 5-per-cent. solution has the same power as a disinfectant as a solution of lysol of the same strength, is cheaper, and of a more agreeable odour.—*Bullet. Com. and West. Drug.*

Medical Cleanings.

IODISED COLLODION FOR RINGWORM.

BUTTE strongly recommends the following for the treatment of ringworm:—

Rectified Spirit	5ij.
Iodine	gr. x.

Dissolve and add—

Collodion	5iss.
Venice turpentine	gr. xxiv.
Castor oil	5ss.

Apply to the patch for three or four successive days till a thick and adherent layer is formed. Remove in fifteen days, and wash in 1-500 solution of mercuric chloride.—*Ann. de Derm. et de Syph.*, No. 4, April, 1893.

THE PARALDEHYDE HABIT.

NEARLY all the hypnotics which are introduced as substitutes for chloral are said not to have the bad characteristic of becoming the master of the persons who take them. Paraldehyde was one of the lot; but it appears from a paper communicated to the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* by Dr. F. A. Elkins that a paraldehyde habit is possible. He had a case in the Edinburgh Asylum: a man of 65, who had taken paraldehyde for 2½ years, and latterly took as much as 16 ozs. per week, "seven teaspoonfuls" giving him only half an hour's sleep. He became very ill, and was admitted to the asylum for treatment. Dr. Elkins noticed that many of the bodily and mental symptoms, with some notable exceptions (such as the extreme emaciation, marked effect upon the heart's action, and abnormally large appetite), were similar to those found in *delirium tremens*; and from the chemical relationship of alcohol and paraldehyde, this is what might be expected.

INSOMNIA.

PROFESSOR CURRAN POPE, M.D., of Louisville, speaking of the medicinal treatment of insomnia, says, in the *American Medio Surgical Bulletin*, that all insomniacs need tonics; hence the cases can be divided into (a) anæmic and (b) plethoric ones. (a) In anæmic cases, iron in full doses, with quinine and nux vomica or zinc or phosphorus, will be found of some value. Iron, when used in conjunction with the douche and rain bath, is doubly efficacious. (b) For the plethoric cases he has found strychnine of value—restoring, as it does, the vaso-motor tone; quinine as a tonic-stimulant; and hydrobromic acid, relieving the cerebral congestion and acting as a sedative:—a combination of great usefulness. If the urine contains phosphates and oxalates, give nitro-hydrochloric acid. To favour sleep, he has found the bromides, in combination with full doses of ergot and digitalis, of unquestioned value. He prefers the lithium and sodium bromides, as they are the best hypnotics of the bromine salts—containing 92 and 78 per cent. respectively of bromine. Many drugs have been suggested, but these are the most useful.

THE NITRITES.

PROFESSORS CASH AND DUNSTAN have reported to the Royal Society some further results of their experiments on the physiological action of the nitrites of the paraffin series on muscular tissue. They have studied the effects of the vapours of these nitrites on striated muscular tissue, the experiments being made with the triceps and gastrocnemius of *Rana temporaria*. The muscle was contained in an airtight chamber into which a known quantity of the vapour could be admitted, and which also allowed connection to be made between the muscle and the recording apparatus. The amounts of the nitrites employed varied between $\frac{1}{30}$ and $\frac{1}{100}$ c.c. Two different orders of activity have been observed—(1) with reference to the extent to which equal quantities of the nitrites shorten the muscle, (2) with reference to the rapidity with which shortening is produced. It has also been ascertained that very minute doses, insufficient to cause passive contraction, will still prevent the muscle from responding to stimulation. In discussing the relation that this has to chemical constitution, the authors have come to the general conclusion that the action is not solely, nor in some cases even mainly, dependent on the quantity of NO₂ present.

CROUPOUS-PNEUMONIA MEDICINES.

REMEDIES for croupous pneumonia are, as a rule, somewhat uncertain, and doctors rely more upon well-tried medicines than upon recent remedies. For that reason the following prescriptions, which have been used by Dr. J. A. Larrabee, of Louisville, Kentucky, for twenty years, are worthy of attention. We take them from the *Therapeutic Gazette*:—

Spt. æther. nitrosi	5iss.
Potassæ acet.	5iss.
Spt. mildereri	5ij.
Aquæ camphoræ	5ij.

To be left with slightly-acid reaction, as shown by litmus.

M.

Adult's dose, 10 spoonful. Child's dose, 10 spoonful every two hours.

To this may be added tr. aconiti or veratri if needed, and in convalescence tr. ferri perchloridi. Such additions always to be made as extra doses, and not as part of the prescription. Stimulating embrocations are also of benefit, and are useful in proportion to the chronicity of the case. The following is a favourite of Dr. Larrabee's:—

Ol. succini rectificati	5ss.
Ol. caryophylli	℥xx.
Liniment. saponis	5iss.

M.

POMMADE SULFONÉE.

UNDER this name an old remedy has just been resuscitated in France—the unguentum sulphuricum of the Dublin Pharmacopœia, made by adding strong sulphuric acid, little by little, to lard free from salt, and stirring well during the process. The formula of the Dublin Pharmacopœia was—

	Parts
Sulphuric acid	4
Lard	30

but that in use in France, as proposed by M. Carles in the *Journal de Pharmacie et Chirurgie*, consists of—

	Parts
Sulphuric acid (commercial)	5
Lard	25

the acid being rubbed into the lard with a pestle and mortar. The mixture becomes heated and turns a chocolate-brown colour, and afterwards, on cooling, stiffens considerably. If the lard be warmed slightly, the operation is facilitated and the reaction is more decided. The ointment is used as a counter-irritant, and is applied by means of a piece of lint with gentle rubbing, and is said to replace with advantage such rubefacients as thapsia and croton, and to be quite as efficacious as sinapisms.

SOME CAUSES OF ABORTION.

DR. JAMES OLIVER, writing in regard to abortion in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, says: When men or women are exposed for a greater or less length of time to the influence of certain toxic agents the vigour of the reproductive elements begotten by these individuals is apt to be impaired. For this reason a fecundated ovum generated or impregnated by an individual whose constitution has been acted upon by lead, bisulphide of carbon, or other toxics, is exceedingly liable to be aborted. If the husband or the wife is employed at a lead factory, or is exposed to the fumes of bisulphide of carbon at india-rubber works, abortion, it will be remarked, is a common sequel of pregnancy. So potent, in fact, is the influence of lead in the system in the production of this untoward event, that nearly 50 per cent. of the women who have for a length of time worked with lead fail, when they become pregnant, to carry the product of conception beyond the third or fourth month. Still more decided, even, is the deleterious influence of bisulphide of carbon on the organs of generation, for not only does intoxication by this compound predispose to abortion, but it tends to abolish the sexual desire and induce a state of impotence. The women, it is alleged, who bottle quinine, and who thus respire the dust of this alkaloid, lose the aptitude for carrying the impregnated ovum to full time. Dr. Oliver has been unable to verify the truth of this statement, although he is convinced that quinine given for a long period in large doses disturbs temporarily the organs of generation in a variety of ways.

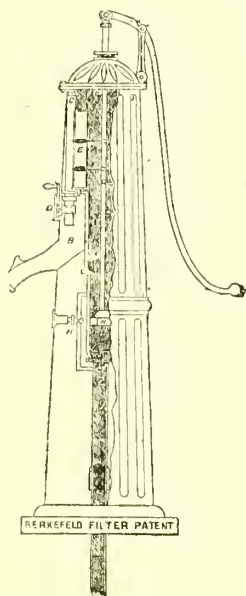
Notes of Nobelties.

A GLASS-LINED AERATED-WATER CYLINDER.

MESSRS. BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE (LIMITED), of Manchester, inform us that they have succeeded, after years of experiment, in making a perfect glass lining for aerated-water cylinders. They have supplied a first pair of these cylinders to Mr. W. Coutts, of Aberdeen, who has kindly consented to show them to anyone interested. By using these glass-lined cylinders metallic contamination of the water in the course of manufacture is entirely obviated. The firm intend to exhibit their invention at the Aerated-water Exhibition in London in October.

A NEW BERKEFELD FILTER.

THE business-progress of the Berkefeld Filter Company (Limited) in this country appears to be highly satisfactory, for they have excellent showrooms at 171 Oxford Street, W., where the variety of artistic and mechanical apparatus on



show testifies to varied needs and a lively demand. It will be remembered that the essential part of a Berkefeld filter is the "candle" of kieselguhr, in shape like that in the Chamberland-Pasteur filter, but offering a degree of porosity and fineness of pores which the baked clay can never attain. In fact, the material of the Berkefeld candle is so fine that micro-organisms cannot pass through it, and the filters are used for sterilising as well as filtering water. They use one in St. Thomas's Hospital for that purpose—to provide water for washing wounds. Formerly they boiled all the water required in the surgical wards. This takes us beyond the objects of our representative's visit, but it serves to emphasise one of the chief merits of the filter, especially in its application to the filtration of surface-waters. The medical department of the Local Government Board now look very closely after public water-supplies, especially where contagious diseases are known to have been spread through this source. In a case of the kind in a Huntingdon village the Berkefeld Filter Company were called in to advise as to the filtration of the water supplied by the public well, and, as a result, they devised the filter-pump which is figured in the accompanying illustration. The pump gives either unfiltered or filtered water, at the desire of the pumper, a turn of the lever D effecting this by diverting the water to the outflow-chamber C, whence it flows down through the cock D to the outlet B. The filtering-chamber contains seven candles, one of which is represented at E. When the lever at D is put over to a point marked "Filtered" on the pump the cock is closed, so that the only exit for the water is through the filtering-candles, and thence to B. Consequently, the force applied in pumping sends the water quickly through the filtering-medium, and the alteration in the rate of flow is scarcely perceptible to the operator. In the act of pumping brushes pass over all the candles, so that they are always clean, and the deposit removed is flushed out the first time

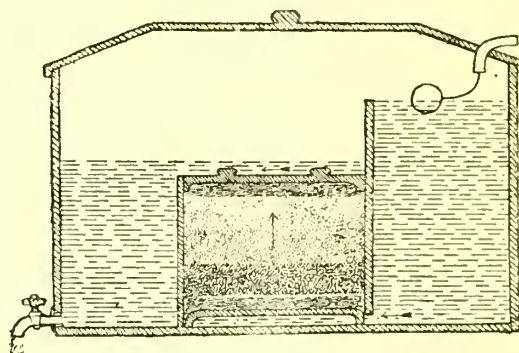
anyone draws off unfiltered water. The filter-pump acts with great efficiency, and it has received the approval of the Local Government Board. It is simply an application of the principle which obtains in most of the company's smaller filters which are adapted for attachment to mains, or those, for the use of travellers, in which a syringe brings the water up from a pool and filters it at the same time; but for particulars of those we must refer inquirers to the company's illustrated list, and Londoners should call at the showrooms to see the filters in action.

"SANITAS" POCKET-INHALER.

THE Sanitas Company have now ready their very compact little 1s. pocket-inhaler, mention of which was made in our report of the British Medical Association's Exhibition last week. It consists of a glass-tube inhaler, lined with cork and packed with sawdust, a pipette for charging, and a bottle of "Sanitas" eucalyptus oil, specially prepared for the purpose, all packed in a little box. It is recommended against influenza, bronchitis, and all lung and throat affections.

MAWSON'S MAIN-SERVICE FILTER.

THE annexed drawing represents a new main-service filter which has just been patented on behalf of the Mawson Filter Company, of Newcastle. The water enters the filter, as shown, by the right-hand side, and, passing under the first



partition, is forced upwards through a filtering-medium similar to that used in the company's other filters. The filtered water passes into a third chamber, from which it can be readily drawn. In other forms of this filter another chamber is provided for icing the water by means of ice or freezing-salts.

Personalities.

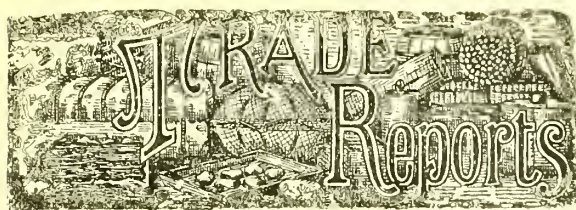
THE *American Druggist* reports the serious illness of Professor John M. Maisch, of Philadelphia.

MR. W. R. S. GILBERT, L. & M.P.S.I., has opened a new pharmacy in Westport, Ireland.

MR. H. RICHARDSON has opened a homœopathic pharmacy at 58 Station Parade, Harrogate.

MR. J. W. GOVAN, chemist, has undertaken the management of the chemist's business started by Brown & Co. (Limited), at Hatton, Ceylon, recently.

DR. GEORGE WATT, author of the "Dictionary of Indian Economic Products," is at present in London. The doctor is engaged in arranging his herbarium, which consists of some 30,000 specimens, the whole of which, we understand, he proposes to present to the Edinburgh Botanical Gardens. Later in the year Dr. Watt will return to India.



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., August 10

THERE is comparatively little business to report this week, as the markets have not yet recovered from the stoppage caused by the Bank Holiday on Monday. In consequence of this there were no cinchona-sales on Tuesday. Business on 'Change is lifeless. Comparatively few articles are quotable, but such as they are we give them. Our reports from the Mitcham district chronicle failure of the peppermint and lavender crops.

Witch-hazel Essence.

The consumption of this distillate has materially increased of recent years, says the *O. P., & D. Reporter*, and the annual output of the extract is now 20,000 barrels. There are several firms in New England engaged in distilling the product; they have ample financial backing, and are "hustling" to secure the New York market. In consequence, prices are fluctuating. There seems to be an impression that witch-hazel should contain 15 per cent. of alcohol; but experience shows that 12 per cent. is ample—3 per cent. immediately after it is distilled, and 9 per cent. in about a month afterwards. The contending firms each accuse the other of using less than the necessary 15 per cent. of alcohol, hence the varying of prices; while it is asserted that none of the commercial extracts ever contain more than 11 or 12 per cent.

ACETANILIDE can be bought cheaper now—viz., at 1s. 7d. to 2s. 1d., according to quantity.

ACID (CARBOLIC).—The renewed hot weather has had a slight influence upon this acid, and at present *Crude* 60-per-cent. is quoted at 1s. 6d.; and 70-per-cent. at 1s. 10d. per gallon. *Crystals* of m.p. 39°-40° is obtainable at 6¼d. per lb.

ACID (CITRIC).—Unchanged; but, if anything, firmer at 1s. 6½d. Juice is firmly held in Messina at higher prices: in London it is 19l. 10s.

ACID (OXALIC).—Dull at 3d. *Salt of sorrel* is selling at 6d.

ACID (TARTARIC).—The market is still of a desponding character, English acid being obtainable at 11½d., and foreign at a halfpenny less, but there is little business even at that.

ATROPINE is lower, "B & S" being quoted at 12s. per oz.

BLEACHING-POWDER is reported to have been sold at 9l. but we cannot quote lower than 9l. 5s.

CAFFEINE CITRATE has gone up a little in price, 7s. 6d. per lb. being asked for German make, with a respectable discount for quantity.

CALUMBA continues to come forward from Bombay, and at so heavy a rate that, unless unforeseen circumstances arise, there is little probability of anything but dull prices at next week's sales.

CHLORATE OF POTASH now stands at 8¼d., this being the lowest quotation; but buyers should find no difficulty in getting it a shade less.

COPPER SULPHATE can be bought at 15l. to 16l. 5s. according to make.

CREAM OF TARTAR is lower, best white French crystals being obtainable at 75s., and perhaps a few pence less would be taken. The powder is at 76s. 6d.

GUM ARABIC continues dull and inactive. There have been transactions of a retail character in *Soudan* sorts at 52s. 6d. to 56s., but easier rates would be accepted. *Amrad* dull of sale, at 30s. to 35s.

GUM MASTIC.—It is reported that holders are anxious to realise, so that there should be little difficulty in coming to terms with them on the basis of 2s. for pale and clear tears in quantity.

GUMS (VARNISH).—The sales held to-day were free from points of interest, and *Copal*, *Damar*, and *Kowrie* sold without change in price, but *Gum animi* of inferior quality sold at from 5s. to 10s. lower. *Olibanum*, of which there have been large arrivals, was neglected.

JUNIPER-BERRIES are firm, but prices unchanged.

LIQUORICE-ROOT can be bought cheap just now—say, at 25s. to 30s. for decorticated.

OIL (CLOVES).—English is quoted at 2s. 6d., a slight falling off.

OIL (LAVENDER).—In view of the scarcity of Mitcham lavender, it is interesting to note that the best quality of Monte Rosa oil is obtainable at about a-tenth the price—viz. 7s. 6d. per lb.

OIL (OLIVE).—The alteration in Italian prices is due to differences in exchange, and we cannot quote lower than before. *Mogadore* oil is 32l. to 32l. 5s., and *Spanish* 35l.

OPIUM.—A Constantinople correspondent, writing on August 1, says that "notwithstanding it is now practically an established fact that the crop will not yield over 2,500 cases, but probably less, we have again to report a very quiet market. Speculators have bought 13 cases Tokat talequale at the parity of 11s. 6d., f.o.b. and 24 cases druggists' at 10s. to 10s. 6d., f.o.b. Owing to the crisis, opium can be bought in New York at a much lower figure than on this market from speculators. Naturally, United States buyers hold off from buying here or in Smyrna; but as soon as they appear as buyers on these markets prices must rise. Added to this, Germany is very short of stock, and Dutch contracts will be made in another month. In consequence, the outlook to us appears favourable, and any marked decline from present values very improbable. Arrivals of new to date, here and Smyrna, are 189 cases, against 1,150 cases at same time last year." A Smyrna correspondent, writing on August 4, says:—"Our opium market has been run down this week, owing to the long-continued absence of any demand from consumers, to 10s. 2d. for usual run talequale; about 10 cases were sold, out of which 7 are for speculation. We scarcely believe prices can go much lower, and if, on the other hand, purchases commence, our market will be again run up to 12s. and 12s. 4d. per lb. for the talequale kinds." So far as the London market is concerned there is no change whatever to report; there is complete absence of demand, and holders of fine qualities are not at all anxious to sell. We quote the ruling prices, but it will be seen that they are identical with those last given:—*Soft shipping*, good to fine, 13s. to 14s.; *Druggists'*, good to fine, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; seconds, 11s. to 11s. 6d.; ordinary to fine *Constantinople* kinds, 11s. to 12s. 6d.; *Persian*, from 9s. to 12s. per lb.

ORRIS-ROOT.—Next month the new crop will begin to come into the Leghorn market, and for this reason the inquiry for the European kinds has slackened off. Leghorn prices are for picked *Florentine* 97s. and *Verona* firsts 77s. 6d. About two dozen packages of *Mogadore* root have been landed in London.

QUICKSILVER is steady to-day. After a brief struggle with second-hand holders the importers have succeeded in getting the upper hand, and the market closes firm at 6l. 5s.

QUILLAIA.—It is reported that the New York market has become demoralised in consequence of a heavy operation which enabled the buyer to cut below the regular importation price of the article, and a struggle for sales ensued between

the holders. This condition may be regarded as entirely individualistic, and not likely to affect our markets. Stocks held at this side are larger and in few hands.

SENNA.—Nearly all the Tinnivelly offered last week was sold after we had to close our notes. Fair green leaf, 5*d.* to 6½*d.*; medium, 4*d.* to 4¾*d.*; low to common speckly leaf, ½*d.* to 3*d.*; pods sold at ¾*d.* to 1¾*d.* for sound. There is no demand for *Alexandrian*, and picked leaves can be had at 8*d.* on an average.

SHELLAC.—There has been a fair volume of business at improved rates, and the market closes firm. Garnet has sold at 96*s.* to 97*s.* for good free AC, and liver to fair TN orange, at 109*s.* to 110*s.* for cash. The speculative demand is good.

SODA SALT.—The following are the present London prices:—*Caustic*, 70 per cent., 9*l.* 15*s.* to 10*l.*; *Crystals* firm at 57*s.* 6*d.*; *Bicarbonate*, 7*l.* 5*s.*; *Nitrate* (purified), 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*—in each case per ton.

SULPHUR.—Sicilian reports show that some mine-holders have stopped production, owing to the low prices, and there is no immediate hope of advance.

TEA.—The Congou market shows a very limited amount of life, except for lowest grades of new tea which are firm and in demand for export. Panyangs are rather easier, and some really fine teas with "stand-out" liquors have changed hands from 9*d.* to 10*d.* Assams are inclined to be a trifle easier for lowest grades, and poor liquoring so-called Pekoe has sold at 6*d.* per lb., showing better value than Ceylons, for at this price there is really nothing to be bought in clean Ceylon Souchong. There is a distinct scarcity of good medium leaf Assams with colour in the cup (suitable for home trade), and equally of broken Pekoes (suitable for the Irish trade), new teas being mostly light in liquor (though they are improving every week as the season fairly begins), and desirable old teas being mostly consumed long since.

TURPENTINE.—There was a sharp decline in raw turpentine and *Spirits* on the American market at the beginning of the week, but so far this has had little effect upon our own market, which, however, is weak, so that on the spot American spirits is obtainable at 20*s.* 9*d.* to 21*s.* The low prices at Savannah and New York are mainly due to the present bad state of the money market there, and it has also to be remembered that the crops since 1890 have been exceptionally good. A New York advice states that no prospect of an early improvement can be expected in the position of turpentine so long as the production keeps up to the present extent, and there is no indication that the output will be curtailed. Nearly 3,000 barrels have been landed in London this week, bringing up our stocks to double what they were at this time last year.

THE MITCHAM HARVEST.

THE Mitcham district is in a very bad condition at present. Owing to the prolonged drought the staple aromatic herbs have fared very badly indeed this summer, and *peppermint* is almost an entire failure, only one grower having succeeded in rearing the young plant to maturity, and that only by persistent and extensive watering. Following the recent rains the old plant is shooting up a little, so that distilling has not yet commenced, but the crop will be a very short one, and it is anticipated that the price will go high; at present 35*s.* is asked for oil of last year's crop, and there is little held even at that. *Chamomile* is an entire failure. No oil will be distilled this year, because the flowers have not matured. *Lavender* is in a peculiar position. Plenty of it has flowered, but growers in the Mitcham district have found it more advantageous to bunch it for the Covent Garden market, where they obtained high prices for it because the usual suppliers not being able to send in sufficient quantities to meet the demand. In consequence of this, comparatively little of the plant has been left for distilling purposes, and considering that the whole crop is less than half of last year's, the supply is short indeed. For new oil 70*s.* per lb. is asked, but it is obtainable at less money. Our reports state that ere long the prices of lavender and peppermint oils distilled in Mitcham this year may be anything that the holders demand. The quality, owing to the sunshine, is exceptionally good.

THE SIAMESE DRUG-TRADE.

THE Foreign Office has issued—very opportunely, considering that the eyes of the whole world are fixed upon Siam—a report, by the British consul, upon the trade of Bangkok. The report contains some information of pharmaceutical interest which we here reproduce:—"The import of opium into Bangkok during 1892 was 500 chests, valued at 35,406*l.*, and in 1891 1,200 chests, valued at 88,000*l.*, but the decrease is only apparent. The actual consumption during the two years has been about the same—between 800 and 900 chests—but a larger quantity than was necessary was purchased in 1891, as the price was low. Opium is chiefly consumed by Chinese in Siam. The Siamese regard the habit as extremely vicious, and it is rare amongst the upper and middle classes. The 'roughs,' however, who hang about the opium dens of Bangkok become a willing prey to the allurements of this fascinating narcotic. Medicine appears in the import returns to the amount of 8,701*l.* A good proportion of it is peculiar Chinese medicine. The Siamese have no particular faith in foreign medicines, much preferring their own prescriptions, which are wonderful in combination and often drastic in their effects. The advantages of quinine are, however, generally known, and it can be purchased all over the country. The large imports of castor oil (3,545*l.*) would appear to contradict the remark that foreign medicine is not appreciated in this country; but patent-medicine vendors need not, on the strength of the item, regard Siam as a promising field for their wares, as castor oil is only used for lubricating the machinery of the 30 odd steam rice-mills in Bangkok." A number of articles are exported as medicines which have no therapeutical value in European eyes. Thus, we are told that the rhinoceros-horn is in great request in China on account of its reputed medicinal virtues. A small piece of the horn ground and taken with cold water is supposed to be an excellent fever-antidote. Four hundred pounds, at an estimated value of 1,713*l.*, were exported during the year. A good-sized horn will fetch 20*l.* Deer-horns are also exported to China as a medicine. Cut into thin slices and boiled in Samsu they are regarded as an unfailing specific for keeping up the strength of the old and feeble.

The cutch-tree grows abundantly in Lakhon, but at present only a very small amount of cutch is prepared by the Laos tribe, who use it for chewing. An attempt is being made, however, to obtain a concession of the Lakhon cutch-forests, or part of them, and if this is successful, cutch will be prepared on a larger scale and sent down to Bangkok for export. Owing to an improvement of prices in Bangkok, 6,000 piculs (1 picul = 133½ lbs.) of sticklac were sent down from Lakhon during the year 1893, and 1,300 piculs from Chiangmai.

After rice and teak, pepper is the principal export from Siam. In 1892 1,175 tons were exported. The pepper business is entirely in the hands of two British firms in Bangkok. All the pepper sold in the Bangkok market comes from Chantaboon, a district on the east coast of the Gulf of Siam about 180 miles from Bangkok. The pepper-crop is gathered in March, and is in the Bangkok market about a month later. When the berries are plucked, they are put through a winnowing-machine with three compartments. The heaviest berries drop into the first, and after being macerated in water, by which the outer black covering is removed, become white pepper. The lighter and inferior berries of the second compartment form black pepper, and those in the third are waste from which the best grains are extracted and added to the second kind. Of the export two-thirds were white and one-third black pepper. All the white is shipped to London, and the black to China.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

In letters for publication correspondents are requested to express their views as concisely as possible.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and devote a separate piece of paper to each subject of inquiry.

The name and address of the writer should accompany all communications, with, if desired, a distinctive nom-de-plume.

The Pharmaceutical Examinations and the Examiners.

SIR,—It is not my experience to find the examiners "rude"—i.e., insulting—but that they are not always as courteous as they might be may be gathered from the following. Dispensing was my first subject. The examiner was stern all through, and certainly behaved in a manner calculated to make candidates feel uncomfortable. I had a mixture containing pot. brom. and tr. can. ind. to dispense. My tutor had said, "Dissolve the pot. brom., and pour the tincture into the middle of the solution, using a funnel." I asked for a funnel. The examiner replied, "What for?" I said, "To add the tincture so as not to let it touch the sides of the bottle." Examiner: "Can't you pour half a drachm of tincture into a bottle without getting it all down the sides? Let me see you do it." I did it successfully, and produced a good mixture. It was not what the examiner said, but the petulant manner in which he said it, that was so uncouth. It seems to be only certain examiners that act so. Some were most kind. The botany examiner made it more like a friendly conversation, but he examined me quite as fully any one of the others. The chemistry examiner was very courteous. After theory he asked me to recognise various chemicals. I missed one: he asked me to test it. Not starting in the best way, he took it from me at once without giving me further opportunity, and gave me a solution with which I was successful. This was all the practical. He said he was pleased with my theory, and sorry to find me backward in my practical: I had been very successful with my practical in the school. It does not seem reasonable to test a man's ability by one or two experiments in this way. However, I passed at first attempt. Since then I have been in for the Major. Some of the questions set appear to lack pharmaceutical interest altogether. For example, "Describe the construction and principle of the direct-vision spectroscope." "What are diatoms and desmids? State how they are increased, and how do they differ?" "Explain why cooling is necessary in the working of a heat-engine."

Personally, I do not object to such questions being asked, but do not think it right to make them part of the five or six by which the candidate is tested. If it is thought desirable to ask such questions, let about six be set which are of practical value, and append others from which the candidate may select two or three. "What is formed by conducting acetylene and hydrocyanic acid together through a tube heated to redness?" I put this question to a well-known pharmaceutical coach, and again to one engaged in university and general scientific chemistry: neither remembered the reaction. If experienced men who have studied for years fail to answer, what can be expected of young students? Many of the questions are far beyond the syllabus or anything it might indicate, although it is a new one.

The practical was conducted in exactly the same manner as a Science and Art Department examination. An examiner was present, but he did not supervise our work at all, so that we were examined solely by our report. The laboratory was not very complete—e.g., there was no hot wash-bottle, nor any tubes for heating dry substances. I asked for both. The latter I made; the examiner told me to provide the other, if I liked, by heating the one (cold) I had, and made no further offer. The fume-chamber was in a very dirty condition. The following are the results at the two centres for the year ending April last:—

London, Major ..	139 examined,	56 passed = 40.25 per cent.
Edinburgh ..	14 "	9 " = 64.3 "
London, Minor ..	817 "	297 " = 36.36 "
Edinburgh ..	345 "	179 " = 51.9 "

Yours faithfully,
COUMARIN.

SIR,—I notice in your columns several correspondents ably take up the cudgels for the Society. Having been a candidate myself, I am inclined to think some of the arrangements for conducting the examination (which I met with) awkward and embarrassing; in fact, I was so disgusted that I gave up the business.

No doubt the examiners as a rule are kind and courteous, but there are a few exceptions, and happy are those candidates who do not meet with them. Possibly a few men who have got through look upon the obstacles as a protecting influence, but the majority must surely agree that such tactics are only characteristic of a bygone age.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
A CONVERTED SUPPORTER OF THE SOCIETY. (94/21.)

Dissatisfied (89/21), a London rejected candidate, says the only mistake he made, so far as he knows, was that he could not get some suppositories out of the mould.

Anti-Coercion (95/63) writes again in reply to "Audi Alteram Partem," who criticised his dispensing last week, and repeats his allegation of discourtesy on the part of one of the examiners.

Unshrunk Jacket (94/46), who "got through" at the last Edinburgh examination, writes to say that he found all the examiners "kindly gentlemen," and he went through the hands of all of them except Mr. Mabon, who he could see at a glance was also a "kindly gentleman." In practical chemistry the examiner gave him an extra five minutes.

School of Pharmacy Certificates.

Mr. A. F. Surfleet writes to us from Aylesbury to say that it was he, and not a Mr. "Southfield," who took a certificate of honour in practical chemistry at the School of Pharmacy.

Medicine-stamps.

SIR,—It would probably mean a saving of an hour to an hour and a half per gross, attached to goods, if medicine-stamps were supplied to us in narrow reels, like ribbon, instead of sheets. These continuous strips could then be mounted upon little uprights, and the end passed out between gum rollers. Thus it would only be necessary to pull through the length of the stamps and tear off across a sharp lip, to obtain a stamp ready trimmed and gummed. At present it is a long operation to cut up the stamps and gum each one. And as the impressions are irregular on the paper, each sheet has to be cut up separately. I hope those interested will take the matter up. The users of 24,000*l.* worth of this paper per annum should have some voice in the printing of it.

Yours faithfully,
LIVERPOOL, August 4. CHARLES BROMLEY.

A Pharmacist's Notes from Spain.

Barcelona possesses one of the oldest chemists' shops in existence. It has been open over 300 years, and still maintains its primitive appearance. There are no display-windows, but the whole front is open to the street. A noticeable feature is the picture of the shop's patron saint, with a lamp hanging in front of it.

Business is very quiet in Spain just at present, the heavy duties and rising exchange deterring merchants from placing orders beyond those that are absolutely necessary.

England appears to be losing ground in this market, whereas Germany is advancing, the latter country supplying most of the chemicals. France has taken the lead as regards pharmaceutical products, and an increasing trade is done in

American specialities, but although you see English preparations in the windows, the trade is very small.

Spaniards are very clever imitators, and not very scrupulous, and as soon as a demand springs up for a new preparation it is imitated in a cheap form, often in the most unblushing manner possible.

Chlorate-of-potash pastilles have an enormous sale, but the greater part are made in the country, and are sold at a very low price.

Herbalists abound: the peasants are rather clever in the use of herbs, and even the doctors prescribe them a great deal.

Doctors are not allowed to dispense—they can only prescribe—and are very much in the hands of the chemists, who are not a very enterprising race. It sometimes happens that medical men are willing, and even anxious, to prescribe new articles which are brought under their notice, but cannot do so because the chemists absolutely refuse to stock them.

There are very fine pharmacies in the large towns, but the stock-in-trade of the greater number appears to consist of mineral waters and the more usual preparations. However, business is done, and some English makers of specialities have large sales. None, however, rival Messrs. Adrian, of Paris.

There are not many openings for English doctors: there are a few in the country, but there is not room for more. Foreign medical men must have a licence to practise, but sometimes they are years before they obtain it; meanwhile they practise without any interference. An English doctor some years back settled in a Spanish town and applied for his licence, and started practising. The licence did not come to hand, although he occasionally reminded the authorities of it. Sixteen years passed without this requisite being filled; the doctor died, and a few months after his death the long-looked-for permission to practise arrived, together with a demand for 20*l.* fee.

Dentists do very well in Spain, having a large *clientèle* amongst the fairer sex. Americans are preferred.
Barcelona, August 1. M. (94/1.)

The Pharmaceutical Novel.

SIR,—The eminently readable article in your last issue headed "Le Docteur Pascal" is strikingly interesting from several points of view. May I touch upon one or two?

Those of us who make time to read a little general literature have naturally been struck by the rarity with which the craft and its followers have been handled by the novelist.

The difficulty of tracing the gradual differentiation of the pharmacist from the primal egg of medicine, and the unravelling of the tangled skein of titles, have doubtless helped to warn off the would-be exploiter from this unbroken ground, hence, in the main, the contention that it is want of knowledge may be true; but may it not also be true that of the making of books, as of other merchandise, they must be done "to order?"

And interesting as would be the pharmaceutical novel to ourselves, are we quite sure that the reading public cares a straw about the trade? Personally, I think it would be keen to buy the child of fancy, "sprung from the very loins of pharmacy" and begotten of a close acquaintance with the technicalities of our art; for all craft-knowledge imparted by a master appeals to the lay mind; yet the "reader" of one of the most enterprising publishing-houses returned the MS. of precisely such a novel with the remark that "the public had no interest in the chemist and druggist;"—no suggestion even that the plot might be recast, or that the leading incidents might be broken up into magazine articles; simply and coldly, as the reader reckoned, the public would have none of it.

The obvious rejoinder is that the MS. was deficient in some important respect. It may be so; but this I know, that no less competent an artist than R. L. Stevenson was so impressed by it that he stood sponsor and introduced the work to one of his own publishers. Nor was this all; for mainly on the strength of this MS. Stevenson invited the author—a plain chemist and druggist—to become a joint collaborator with himself, an honour which by his untimely death the author was never destined to enjoy.

Medicine has received less scanty consideration, but it is mainly from the point of view of the psychical or the mar-

vellous that we get the doctor limned; and one's memory responds without effort to only such instances as Roger Chillingworth in "The Scarlet Letter," "The Strange Story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Dr. Bulstrode, is it not? in "Middlemarch," the travesty, shall we say, of "St. Bernard's," and the figure of Dr. Watson used as a foil by "Sherlock Holmes."

More recently, in "Mona Maclean," justice is done to the lady doctor, I believe; but this work I have not yet read.

In that most delightful of books, "John Inglesant," there may be traced a touch-and-go connection with the earlier aspects of the subject in the references to the alchemist and a "chemical apparatus," the visit to the astrologer, the lodging of John for a little time with "Mr. Martin Lippiard, a famous apothecary" at Oxford, and the letters from Valentine Lee, Chirurgeon. No doubt, light as is the touch, the inspiration comes from the sometime association of the talented author with our business—at least one likes to think so—and if the subject can be done justice to, J. H. Short-house, "could an' if he would."

In conclusion, it may be remarked that not only general literature, but strangely enough the drama, too, is innocent of the modern chemist and druggist, so far is he in advance of his time!
W. LLOYD WILLIAMS.

Boycotting of a Pharmacist at Davos Platz.

SIR,—Allow me a little space in your next number to answer a few words to the article published in your journal for July 29, "Alleged Boycotting of a Swiss Pharmacist." You say that "it is to be hoped for the honour of the Davos medical men that they will be able to show that it (viz., my allegation in the Swiss pharmaceutical journal) is untrue." This would have been greatly desirable indeed, and yet has not been shown, and cannot be shown, as all I have written in the above-named journal was simply and sadly true.

The whole story has, indeed, now only a platonic interest for me, as my "rival" (as you call him) has found a most simple and beautiful way to settle the question and to eliminate my opposition by buying *brevi manu* my house and my shop.

And so ends the "Pharmacist's Story."

Yours faithfully,

Davos Platz (Switzerland), August 7.

J. AMANN.

DISPENSING NOTES.

Correspondents should consult "The Art of Dispensing" in regard to dispensing difficulties. Difficulties not explained therein may be sent to the Editor, who invites a general expression of opinion upon the under-mentioned topics.

Liverpool Ciphers.

Perplexed (95/60) asks what the following mean. They were written by different physicians. We do not know the preparations. Does any subscriber?

Syr. iod. phos. 3iv. ad mist.	..	..	..	3ij.
3j. ter in die.				
Pulv. hyd. c. cret...	..	..	..	gr. j.
				N. J. G., pro Dr. R.
Mist. ammon. efferv., B.P.	..	..	..	3xij.
c. Ammon. carb.	..	..	..	gr. ij.
3iss. 3tis horis sumendus.				

J. S. C. and G. S. S. T.

·05 : 100 : 0.

A curious title. We take it from a letter by a correspondent (*H. F.*, 87/50), who finds it in a prescription, viz.:—

Pot. permang.	..	..	..	·05 : 100 : 0
Aq. dest.				

His assistant dispensed it 3j. to 3vj. of water. Was that right? By no means. The prescriber calls for 5 centigrammes of the permanganate in 100 c.c. of water; or, in other words, a 1-in-2,000 solution, or, say, 1 gr. to 4 oz.

Should it be Neutralised?

SIR,—Will you kindly inform me through THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST if the syr. seillæ should be neutralised in the following prescription?—

Pot. iodid.	3j.
Syr. seillæ	3j.
Tr. sæægæ	3j.
Aq. ad	3xij.
M. Ft. mist.	

Yours respectfully,
B. J. K. (95/1.)

[The mixture should not, if kept in the dark, contain more than a fraction of a grain of free iodine at the end of a week. In spite of that we should advise the doctor to use the tincture of squill instead of syrup. There is a remote possibility that the doctor may want the action of free hydriodic acid, and for that reason we should not alter the prescription without consulting him.]

A Salicylate-Mixture.

Sodii salicyl.	gr. lxxx.
Spt. chloroform.	3j.
Syr. tolut.	3ss.
Spt. æth. nit.	3ij.
Aq. ad.	3viij.

SIR,—I have dispensed this prescription, and after standing a few minutes it turns a pale straw colour, gradually darkening. I am unable to find any iron in any of the ingredients, and the colour is not that of iron salicylate. Is the colour due to the sp. æth. nit., and if so, what is the action?

Yours faithfully,

Coventry, August 5.

LYMPH. (95/19.)

[The change is due to the action of the spt. æther. nit. upon the salicylate. The subject was investigated some years ago by Mr. Gerrard; but no definite conclusion could be come to, although the whole wisdom of Bloomsbury was concentrated upon it. A coloured nitro-compound is formed, it was believed, and it seems difficult to get further than that.]

LEGAL QUERIES.

Immediate information on pharmaco-legal matters is available in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty," and THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY page 152 et seq.

95/58. *Tenant*.—The landlord is certainly not bound to send to you for his rent when you have contracted by the lease that he may re-enter the premises if the rent remain unpaid for twenty-one days "whether it shall have been applied for or not."

87/63. *Jumbo*.—A sells — pills, and is called upon by B to destroy all his labels, &c., and pay legal expenses to the extent of 10*l.*, because the name had been previously registered by B. It is afterwards proved that B has no right to the title. Can A recover his money paid to B?

[The rule, as we have stated before, as to recovering money paid under a mistake is that where money has been paid under a mistake of law it cannot be recovered, but if it has been paid under a mistake of fact it can be so recovered. It seems that in this case A had not the heart to fight, so that he paid B under the impression that B had a legal right to recover damages, and probably for other reasons. Under the circumstances, we should say that the money was paid under a mistake of law, and is not recoverable. It is possible, however, that a judge might take a different view of the matter, or that B may be no more valiant than A, and would return the money without fighting.]

94/54. *J. A. G.*—In the case of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons *v.* Grove (*C. & D.*, June 3, 1893), the

Court decided that the adoption of the description "veterinary chemist" was not an infringement of the Veterinary Surgeons Act. The Council of the College have since talked about trying a new case; but we do not think they would have the slightest chance of succeeding. We cannot guarantee, however, that they may not give you trouble. It we had been better supported in our somewhat risky undertaking to defend the trade-rights in the case quoted, we would have promised to continue the defence; but as only about twenty-five chemists throughout the country subscribed to our fund, it seems evident to us that the claim is not one of sufficient general interest.

93/17. *W. F. S.*—A recipe from a book is, in regard to labelling it, just the same as if it had been written by a physician. If it contain a scheduled poison and the chemist "dispense" it, and copy it in his book, with the name of the person to whom it is sold or delivered, he need not label it poison; but the label must bear his name and address. This applies also to medicines he may dispense "out of his own head."

95/74. *Carlo*.—It is expressly stated in Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty," that stamped packets of pills, &c., may be opened and retailed singly by licensed vendors, provided that they are not made into a packet again.

Médecin Malgré Lui.—We do not reply to anonymous queries. We may say, however, you can get all the information you require from Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty," 2*s.* 6*d.*

96/19. *Another Doubtful One*, referring to a reply given to "One in Doubt," asks:—"Would a chemist, not on the Medical Register, be justified in writing a prescription, giving it to the patient (without charge), and then dispensing it himself, and taking payment for the medicine supplied? Or would this be an infringement of the Apothecaries Act?" [In our opinion it would be an infringement of the Apothecaries Act.]

96/17. *D. C.*—Homœopathic practitioners are qualified the same as others. They simply adopt the homœopathic theory of treatment.

96/65. *Alexander*.—Trade-mark searches must be made at the Trade-marks Office, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane. A fee of 1*s.* per quarter-hour is charged. It is not likely that the name you give can have been registered by itself unless it be as an old mark; but we cannot undertake to ascertain.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

The Editor replies to queries of general interest, in the order in which they are received. Replies are inserted according to the space available. Postal answers cannot be supplied.

Back numbers, containing formulae, educational or other specific information can be obtained from the Publisher.

88/71. *Cephalagia*.—The powder is acetanilide coloured with peroxide of iron apparently. See the remarks about acetanilide in an Editorial note last week.

86/32. *J. B. F.*—Corn-solvent:—

Salicylic acid	60 grs.
Extract of cannabis	8 "
Flexible collodion (three-quarter strength)	1 oz.
Dissolve and mix.	

88/42. *J. E. M.*—You can get a cheap microtome from Darton or Ross. Try them. They advertise in this journal.

88/26. *Chemicus*.—(1) We should think that the reason why your iron wire and iodine do not react is because the wire is tinned. Rub it with emery paper, and then try. (2) What do you mean by analysis? For general work you will be safe with Muter's book (Simpkin, Marshall, 6s. 6d.).

87/54. *Pubes*.—We have published a formula for one-solution hair-dye. See THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, October 22, 1892, page 621.

88/47. *Inquirer*.—If the Bald Spots on your head have been caused by ringworm, paint the spots night and morning with a solution of mercuric chloride—2 grains in 1 oz. of ether. After a week apply the following:—

Liq. epispastici	3ss.
Glycerini	3ss.
Spirit. ætheris	3ij.

M.

This to be used in the same manner until it begins to irritate. Then stop and anoint with cold cream until, in the course of a few days, the skin is free from inflammation. Renew the applications of the epispastic fluid.

87/59. *Bismuth*.—Glycerole of Bismuth is made with the acid nitrate. The formula is:—

Bismuthi nitratis.. .. .	3j.
Glycerini	3j.
Dissolve,	

89/51. *Paradox*.—The best Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil is made with acacia by prolonged trituration. This emulsion does not separate if the agitation used has been thorough. The B.P.C. emulsion is a splendid one, and you would find it advantageous to follow it. Extract of malt and cod-liver oil make a good emulsion, but it would not do with either of your labels. See the article on Cremor Morrhue, in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, November 2, 1892, for some good advice and formulae.

90/9. *Randy*.—(1) To filter pepsin wine add 2 drachms of fullers' earth to each pint; shake well; set aside for a few days; decant the clear wine, and filter the rest. (2) How would a weak solution of isinglass in chloroform-water suit you for a cough-mixture basis?

90/8. *A Subscriber*.—You can get the oil-soluble colour from E. Crawshaw & Co. It dissolves by trituration in cotton-seed oil.

91/56. *CuSO₄*.—Sulphate of Copper is made on the large scale in this country by heating scrap copper to redness in a reverberatory-furnace, then throwing on it an excess of sulphur, and closing the doors. When combination is complete the doors are opened, and the heat raised to oxidise the sulphide to sulphate. The hot mass is then thrown into dilute sulphuric acid, allowed to settle, and the clear solution decanted, concentrated, and crystallised.

91/63. *Cherry*.—Essence of Vanilla.—See THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, February 13, 1892, page 250.

90/55. *Odour*.—We cannot yet say what the perfume is composed of, but the matter is having our attention.

92/50. *J. A. R.*—Musk and civet have the reputation of Making Perfumes more Lasting; but this is doubtful, their characteristic rather being that of subduing odours and assisting the blend. We fear that the only sure way of securing what you want is to increase the proportion of perfume oils to spirit.

73/12. *J. Burt*.—The sample you send us does not appear suitable for incense-making. It appears to be some kind of ordinary resin.

93/70. *J. S.*—We find that the printing on the labels does not "run" when gum mucilage is used for pasting them. Paste is too hygroscopic.

93/5. *T. F. E.*—A solution of Prussian blue would be suitable for adding to the Mercuric-chloride Solution to colour it. Any stains on linen made by the colour can be removed with soap-powder. The Prussian blue should be dissolved in water by the aid of half its weight of oxalic acid. Mr. Martindale recommends pure soluble aniline blue, a somewhat fugitive colour, and it would also suit your purpose. One grain to the gallon suffices.

94/46. *Thistle*.—Aqua Coloniens. is eau de Cologne.

93/34. *Nl Desperandum* has a friend, a young man of 19, who is sorely troubled with A Vigorous Beard. It is so persistent that he has to shave twice a week. "Can anything be done to retard its growth or to eradicate it completely?" Poor fellow! With a possibility of 5,000 odd shaves before him (should he attain the prescribed threescore and ten), we can sympathise fully with him in his endeavour to arrest the enemy which threatens to lop off so much of his life. For these bi-weekly shaves are a serious matter when we reckon up the minutes that the victim will devote to lather and razor. The only way to avoid this and get rid of the beard is to spend some days in the hands of a hair-specialist—that is, one of those gentlemen who remove errant hairs from the peach skins of fair women. It is a simple process, and involves the destruction of each individual hair-root by electrolysis and the pulling-out of each hair. Those who have gone through the ordeal say that it is not painful; but, on second thoughts, we question if it would not be, on the whole, the shorter plan to shave, say, three times weekly for fifty years than to attack the persistent beard hair by hair. The electrolytic business is only good for a few dozen hairs at a time, and it is at least a guinea a sitting, so it becomes expensive. Moreover, the patient would never get hair to grow on that soil again, which is a somewhat serious prospect in view of the development of heart-troubles in the near future. All things considered, we arrive at the conclusion that our correspondent's friend's only refuge is in the shave—the closer the better.

94/3. *Apprentice* is in trouble regarding Official Weights and Measures. We put his difficulty in his own words:—

What weights should be used in making such preparations as tr. nuc. vom. and liquor hydrarg. perch., B.P. In the preface of the Pharmacopœia it says that the ounce recognised is that of 437.5 grains, and all preparations should be made accordingly. Now, Sir, suppose we are making 3 pints of tr. nuc. vom., requiring 399 grains. Should I use the apothecaries' grains or the avoirdupois ounce less 38 grains? Squire's preface recognises this difference, and quotes an instance—viz., tr. benzoin. co.—and states that in preparing, say, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, it would be necessary to multiply the ingredients by 4 and divide by 437.5 to reduce it to ounces. How would this work in making, say, a pint or two of liq. hydrarg. perch.? This appears to me to involve a doubt how to act before an examiner.

There is no difficulty at all, of course, for the Pharmacopœia is particularly precise in regard to these matters, and we have just to follow it. Tr. nucis vom., for example. What "Apprentice" has to do in making 3 pints is to take 399 grains, and whether that is done by using three 3ij. weights, a 3ss., a 6-grain and a 3-grain, or a 1 oz. weight less 38½ grains, is a matter of taste, for the Pharmacopœia does not confuse things at all: it simply does not recognise apothecaries' weight in its formulae. See page xix. of the Pharmacopœia preface, and then page 498. "Apprentice" was apparently "mixed" by the time he got to his last question.

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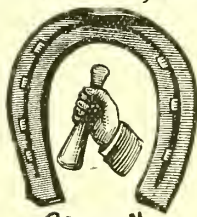
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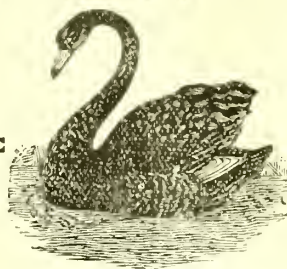
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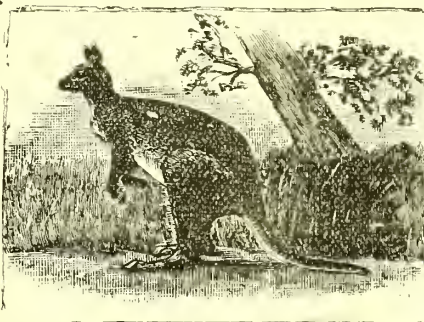
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It is the great
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Examined at Somerset House,
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To meet the
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SODA BICARB.	1/-	/11
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NET CASH WITH ORDER.

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On the application of the Plaintiff, H. J. DEACON, in the action of DEACON *v.* BURGESS, the Judge has consented to the case being DISMISSED, Plaintiff paying all costs of Defendant Burgess.

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59 GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.
ALL OTHERS ARE SPURIOUS.

See Mr. Justice Kekewich's decision, as reported in "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" of Dec. 24, 1892.

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NON-POISONOUS
DISINFECTANT,
AND IS NOW SUPPLIED BY THE
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DODD BROS. desire to draw the attention of the trade to their Borax and Camphor Soap, the demand for which is being rapidly created, and it finds a ready sale wherever introduced. It is specially adapted for washing the Hair, and is invaluable for the Skin, Bath, and Toilet. It is packed in handsome carton cases, and retails at 6d. One-dozen box makes an attractive show.

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THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING.



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Paper-wrapped Tablets, averaging about 4 to the pound.

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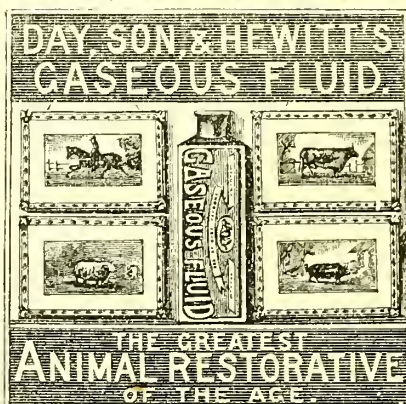
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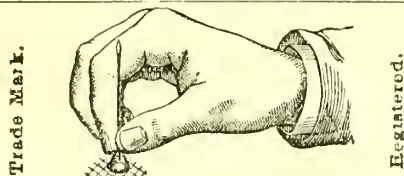
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Cures Bad Cleansing and Prevents Milk Fever.

Price 12s. per dozen Packets.

"EWE DRENCH" acts as above for Sheep.
3s. 6d. per doz.

THE "PURIFIED" DRIFFIELD OILS

Day's Black Oils; Day's Oils.

Heals Wounds of all kinds in all Animals.
Heals Saddle and Stake Wounds & Cracked Heels.
Heals Sore Teats and Swollen Udders in Cows.
For Anointing in Bad Lambing and Calving.

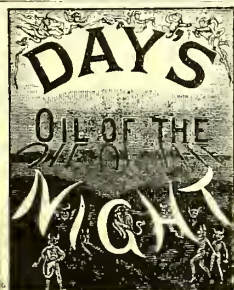
Price 2s. 6d. and 6s. per Bottle.

SHAKE THE BOTTLE WELL BEFORE USING
DAY & SONS' BLACK DRINK
Directions for Use
DAY & SONS' BLACK DRINK
DAY & SONS' BLACK DRINK
FIT FOR ANYTHING
Cures Colic and Colds in Horses and Cattle.
Debility, Chills, Fatigue, and Diarrhoea.
1/8 per bottle, or 19/- per dozen.
DAY & SONS, CREWE.
BEWARE OF COPYISTS.

Day's Black Drink

Is the most popular and certain Veterinary Remedy in the World. Don't confound it with Elixirs, Draughts, &c., which for obvious purposes are called "Black." The title is a registered one, but many "black" things are offered in its name; the only genuine is prepared by

Days of Crewe.



What's good for BODILY PAIN?

DAY'S OIL OF THE NIGHT

The People's Embrocative Balm for Sprains, Muscular Weakness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Cramp, Sore Throat from Cold, Sciatica, &c., and all Aches, Pains, and Soreness.
Send for "Day's Oil of the Night" terms, framed to prevent CUTTING.

Chemists can have a Single Bottle direct. Price 1 1/2 & 2/9 per Bot.

DAY & SONS, CREWE, CHESHIRE.

Day's Oil of the Night.

You can rely on it.

And you don't en-

joy the privilege

of selling it for

nothing.

The Retailer has

his profit.

PAPIER MOURE.**PAPIER MOURE.**

Per 1,000, 19/- 5 per cent. Monthly a/c.

IN QUANTITY OF NOT LESS THAN 5,000,

10 per cent. off INVOICE and 5 per cent. MONTHLY a/c.

WHOLESALE AGENTS—

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON.**SOLPORT BROS.**Telegrams—
"SOLPORT, LONDON."66, Shaftesbury Street,
New North Road,**LONDON, N.**

Manufacturers for Wholesale and Export of

BATH & FLESH GLOVES, STRAPS, PADS, &c.

CHEST PROTECTORS, CORN and BUNION PLASTERS, &c.

LOOFAHS & LOOFAH GOODS.*Buyers and Shippers should write for our full Illustrated Price List.***BARCLAY & SONS, LTD.****CAMEL HAIR BRUSHES****IN GLASS TOP BOXES.**

1 gross Assorted in a Hinged Box, with Glass Lid with a good supply of spare sticks.

PLEASE
SPECIFY
"IN
HINGED
BOX."PER BOX
3/6 NET.**95 FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON E.C.****VINCENT WOOD****LATEST SPECIALITIES.**

The Vinwood Bath Glove (as sketch), Gross Pair in Turco, Linen, or Loofah, from .. 5/-
 Ordinary Style Turco, No. 1 quality, Bound .. 30/-
 Ditto, Fancy Linen, No. 5 quality, Bound .. 48/-
 Flesh Belts .. Per gross, single 78/-
 Ditto, Turco and Loofah .. 90/-
 Loofahs (large) .. 30/-
 Enemas, as Higginson's, disconnected, each in Cedar-wood Box .. Per doz. 30/-
 Ditto, Seamless, best quality ditto, Cloth Covered Box .. Per doz. 30/-
 Largest bona fide maker of Surgical Appliances in the World.

3 St. Andrew's St., Holborn Circus, LONDON, E.C.

Estab. 1840. Trade Mark—V.W. "EUREKA."

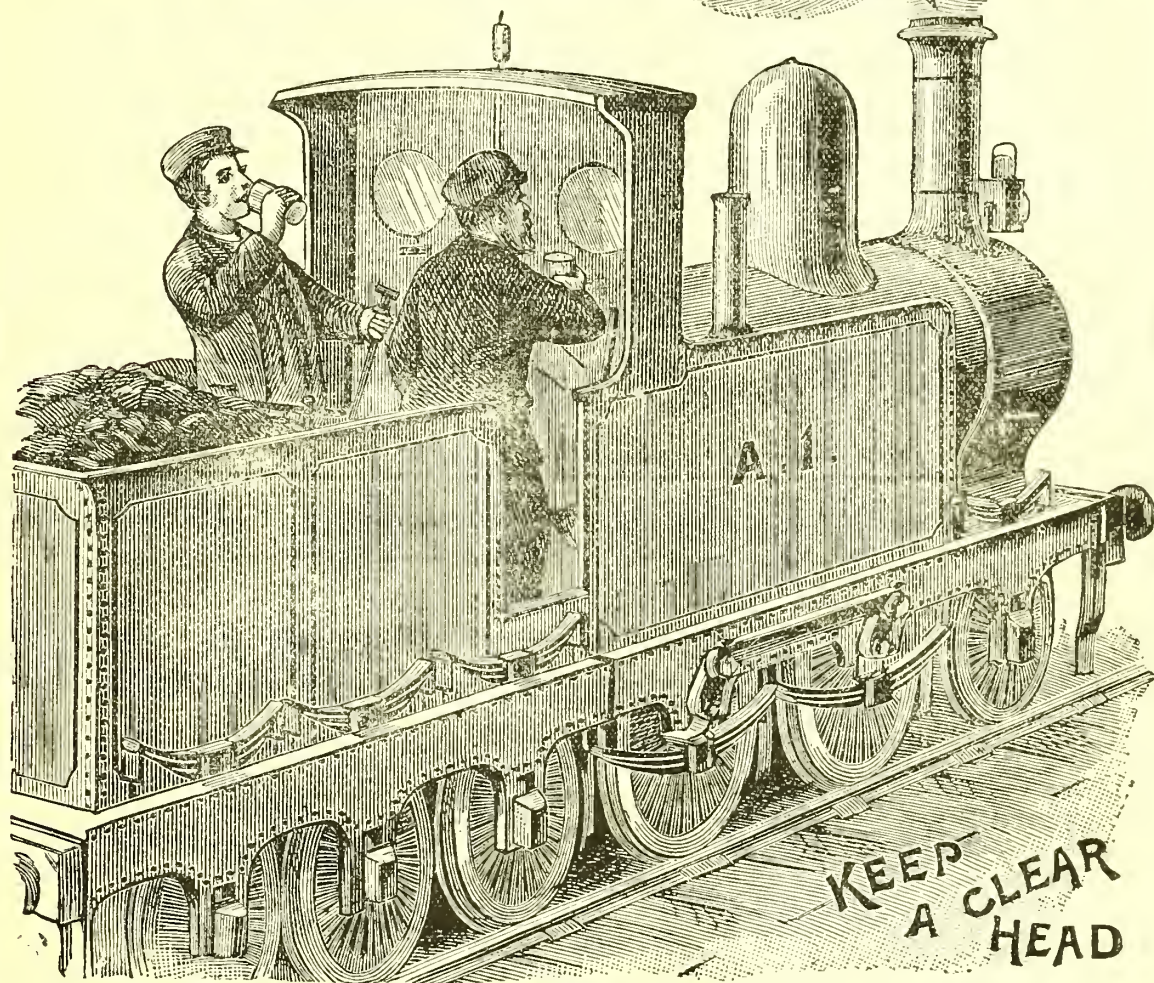
L. "EUREKA."
Telegrams—"ACME LONDON."**SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRIES.**

A.D. 1777.

BUY**KENT'S****BRUSHES.**See pp. 85-88, Winter Issue; also Diary, 1893,
pp. 437-40.

IMITATED BUT NOT EQUALLED.

MASON'S HERBS
EXTRACT OF NON-INTOXICATING BEER
 FOR MAKING



THE FINEST BEVERAGE in the WORLD

FOR EVERY WORKER IN

THE FARM, THE SHOP, THE GARDEN, THE MILL, THE FORGE, THE FACTORY.

Always acceptable at Picnics. In the Home it is the pleasantest and most refreshing drink obtainable.

DELICIOUS! — HEALTH-GIVING!! — INVIGORATING!!!

HANDBILLS, SHOWCARDS, &c, ON RECEIPT OF BUSINESS CARD.

Sole Makers—NEWBALL & MASON, NOTTINGHAM.
AGENTS WANTED.

GLASS BOTTLES.

TO WHOLESALE AND EXPORT BUYERS.

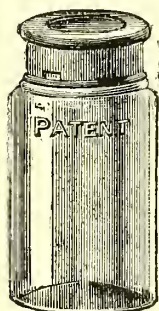
DISPENSING BOTTLES of best quality, in White Flint or all the best and newest tints. **VIALS**,—White Flint or Coloured, in all shapes and sizes. **FEEDING BOTTLES**,—Plain mouths or Screw Stoppers, in White or Green Flint. **LIME CREAMS AND KALIS** of all sizes. **ESSENCE BOTTLES** of every description, Plain or Stoppered. **MALT EXTRACT BOTTLES**, in Actinic Green, Amber, Dark Blue, or White Flint.

TO FOREIGN AND COLONIAL BUYERS.

Having recently erected spacious Warehouses we are enabled to give special attention to packing Goods for Export. Only experienced Packers employed.

HEARN, WRIGHT & CO. (Late E. A. Hearn & Co.) Wholesale & Export Glass Bottle Manufacturers, London, E. Eclipse Glass Works, Chatsworth Road, Clapton, London, E.

R. H. BARRETT'S PATENT CAPPED BOTTLE.



THE ONLY REALLY PERFECT BOTTLE FOR VASELINE, POMADES, DRY POWDERS, ETC.

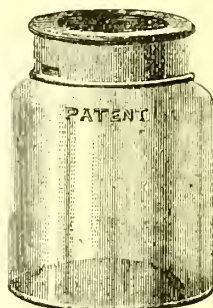
NOTICE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

PRICES (in 5-gross Lots):—Fitted with STRONG METAL CAPS, CORK-LINED, in various colours, very attractive in appearance—1 oz., 10/6; 1½ oz., 11/-; 2 oz., 11/6; 3 oz., 13/6; 4 oz., 15/6 per gross.

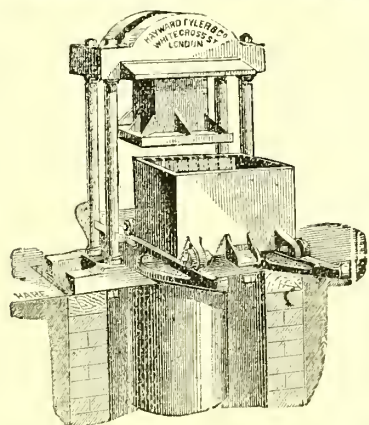
CHEMISTS' AND PERFUMERS' BOTTLES IN GREAT VARIETY, PLAIN OR STOPPERED.

R. H. BARRETT,

FLINT GLASS BOTTLE WORKS,
THE OVAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, E.
Telegraphic Address—"FOREFRONT LONDON." [2]



TINCTURE PRESSES.



[5]

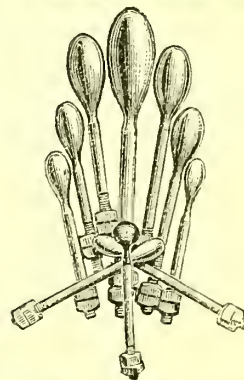
HAYWARD TYLER & CO.

90, 92 Whitecross St., LONDON.

48

CAPSULE MOULDS

SPECIAL
SHAPES
AND
SIZES
MADE
TO
ORDER.



STANDARD
SIZES
KEPT
IN
STOCK.

PARTICULARS AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Sole Licensees for Manufacture and Sale of McFerran's Improved Automatic Machinery for Making

COMPRESSED TABLETS

Of various shapes and sizes, from ½ gr. upwards. Nos. 4 and 5 Machines have been specially designed for Retail Druggists.

POWDERS NEED NOT BE GRANULATED.

REDUCED PRICE LIST.

Special Machines Manufactured to Contract for Inventors and Merchants.

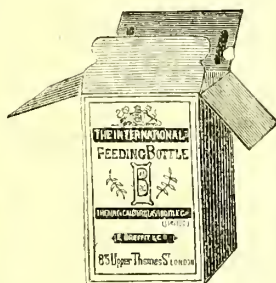
JOHN HOLROYD & CO., Limited,
HULME, MANCHESTER.

BREFFIT'S FEEDING BOTTLES.

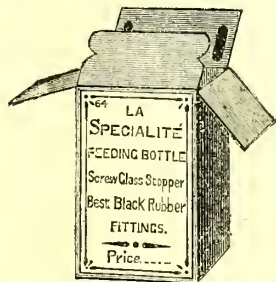
All fitted Screw Glass Stoppers, Black Seamless Teats, and 7½-inch best quality Black Rubber Tubes.

INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

In Folding Card Boxes. Attractively Labelled.



		Without Brushes		With Two Brushes	
No. 61	WHITE GLASS BOTTLE	White Glazed		42/-	
" 62	GREEN " "	Earthenware Unions		40/-	
" 63	WHITE " "	Glass Unions		43/-	
" 64	GREEN " "			41/-	



"LA SPECIALITE" SERIES.

In Folding Card Boxes printed "La Specialite." Bottles and Boxes without manufacturer's name.

		Without Brushes		With Two Brushes	
No. 65	WHITE GLASS BOTTLE	White Glazed		41/-	
" 66	GREEN " "	Earthenware Unions		39/-	
" 67	WHITE " "	Glass Unions		42/-	
" 68	GREEN " "			40/-	

FOR PRICES
SHOP ROUNDS SEE
LOWER DOWN.

WHAT THE TRADE SAY.

UNSOLICITED LETTER FROM A CHEMIST.

To E. BREFFIT & CO. (LIM.), 83 Upper Thames Street, London. 38 High Street, Old Aberdeen, June 12, 1893.
Gentlemen.—Enclosed please find Cheque £20 12s. 8d. I may say I am exceedingly well pleased with my SHOP
ROUNDS, both as regards Bottles and Labels. You will have another order soon, I think. Yours truly,
H. MILNE.

HAND-MADE WHITE GLASS SHOP ROUNDS.

COMPARE OUR PRICES.	SIZES		2dr.	½	1	1½	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	16	20	24	30	32	40	60	80 oz.	SEND TRIAL ORDER.
	UNSTOPPERED, NARROW or WIDE.		7d.	7d.	9d.	9d.	11d.	1/3	1/4	1/9	2/	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/3	3/6	4/	4/	5/	6/3	8/6	
	NARROW, GROUND GLASS STOPPERED.		1/3	1/5	1/8	1/9	1/9	2/	2/3	2/8	3/6	3/9	4/	4/6	5/3	5/6	5/9	5/9	6/9	8/	10/6	
	WIDE, GROUND GLASS STOPPERED.		1/8	1/8	1/10	2/	2/	2/8	2/8	3/3	4/	4/3	4/6	5/3	5/9	6/	6/3	6/3	7/3	9/	11/	

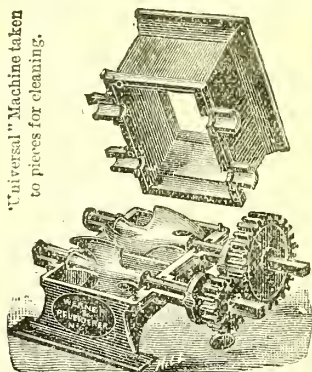
PRICES PER DOZEN, NET CASH, DELIVERED FREE, LONDON.

GOLD LABELLING on above, 3/- per dozen. ENGRAVED LABELS on above, 4/6 per dozen.

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS, 83 UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

"Universal" Machine taken to pieces for cleaning.



Size 3, Type I., for 1-lb. Mass.

THE "UNIVERSAL" Kneading & Mixing Machine, Used by all the largest Pill Makers. SUITABLE ALSO FOR OINTMENTS, POWDERS, AND MASSES of any Consistency.

PILL MASSING MACHINES.

PILL
PIPERS,
CUTTERS,
ROUNDERS, COATERS,
"SPIRAL BRUSH"
POWDER-SIFTERS

(WITH INTERCHANGEABLE SIEVES).

AND EVERY ACCESSORY FOR THE PILL ROOM.

WERNER, PFLEIDERER & TIEFELS (LIMITED)
43 Regent Square, GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.

SHOWROOMS:—117 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

Contractors to the War Offices of all the Great Powers & other Governments.

THE FINEST BOTTLES IN THE MARKET, WITH WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION, ARE SPECIALITIES. **BRANDED W** **THUS.** SPECIALITIES.

Best Dispensing Bottles in all Shapes, including Round-cornered, and any Fancy or other Shapes for Proprietary Articles.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Hand-made Rounds, Opal, Flint, and Turquoise Boxes.

Every attention given to any coloured and special-shaped Bottles.

White Flint, Blue Tint, Green Tint, Rich Dark and Pale Amber, Jet Black, Actinic Green, and all shades of Blue.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

GLASS BOTTLES GOOD AND CHEAP.

From Stock in London or direct from the works.

THE NEW SHAPE FLATS.

With rounded edges, or the ordinary kind, plain or graduated.

3 and 4 ounce 8/- per gross.

6 and 8 9/-

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS.

1/2 oz. 1 oz. 1 1/2 oz. 2 oz.

3/6 .. 3/9 .. 4/6 .. 5/3 per gross.

PANEL BOTTLES.

2 oz. 4 oz. 6 oz. 8 oz.

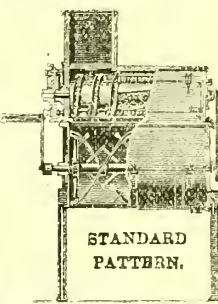
7/- .. 8/- .. 9/- .. 9/- per gross.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Six gross and upwards of assorted sizes sent Carriage Free to any part of England. Smaller quantities not carriage paid. Sample Bottle sent free on application.

I. ISAACS & CO., GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS,
25 Francis St., Tottenham Court Road, LONDON, W.C.

Established 50 Years. Bankers—London and Westminster Bank.

HUNDREDS OF GARDNER'S PATENT "RAPID" SIFTERS & MIXERS



Now working in Almost Every Trade where DRY POWDERS are Sifted and Mixed and Lumps Reduced.

All being done at one operation.

Prices from 50s. to £90.

WM. GARDNER,
Engineering Works,
GLOUCESTER.

THE WANT OF THE DAY! NO MORE SOFT LINEN WHEN STARCHED.

Used in the Royal Laundries.

Should be used in Every House.

The Greatest Boon ever offered to the Laundress for imparting an IVORY-FINISH to Starched Linen, Laces, &c. It does not stick to spider-web-like materials.



REGISTERED No. 40,376.

Once Tried, Always Wanted.

Makes Old Linen like New.

From the Chief Laundress to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales:—West Newton, near Lynn, Norfolk, Aug. 29, 1879. SIR,—Having tried your "STARCH GLOSS," I certainly think it a great improvement—far superior to any I have tried.

To Mr. CRITCHLEY.

Yours truly,
E. ELDER.

Sold by Chemists and Druggists, Grocers, Oilmen, &c., in Packets at 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

PREPARED ONLY BY

T. CRITCHLEY, CHEMIST AND WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, BLACKBURN.
LONDON DEPOT—2 BEECH STREET, E.C.

A detailed illustration of a perfume bottle. The bottle has a faceted stopper and a body with a decorative label featuring a starburst or floral pattern. The bottle is shown in a three-quarter view, highlighting its elegant design.

Fig. X.

	Per doz.
Fig. X., with clear-cut	Polished
Stoppers	.. 12/-
Ditto, Super	.. 13/-
Ditto, with very elaborate cutting	15/-

*Above are suitable for
high-class Pharmacies.*

Fig. Y.,	Per doz.
Flask shape ..	3 9
Plain	2,6
Watch shape, Horseshoe ..	3,6
China, Watch shape ..	4/-
China, Globular	8/-



Fig. Y.

3d. Turco ..	Per doz. Pairs	2/-	6d. Turco, bound ..	Per doz. Pairs	3/-
6d. " ..	" "	2/8	1s. " " ..	" "	4/6

For complete List see Catalogue.

1d., 2/3; 3d., 5/6; 6d., 7/9; 1s., 9/- per gross.

3 pint 8/- each ! 5 pint 11/6 each

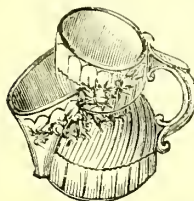


Fig. Z.

White and Gold } Floral }	New shape, Fig. Z. ..	{ 6/- 7/-
1s. Globular shape	7 6
6d. Mug shape	4/-

Bathing Caps, Sponges, Sponge
Bags, Flesh Straps, Loofahs, &c., &c.,
kept in stock.

SHIRLEY'S A1 CORNER

A Novelty ! Charming Line ! Going Well !

Menthol Cone, flat shape, in pink and white CELLULOID CASES, with directions on lid in Aluminium, which does not tarnish.

No. 41.—6 <i>l.</i> size, 1 dozen in Glass Top Box	...	3/9 dozen-
No. 41L.—1/- " $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " "	...	6/9 "

This pattern can be had with or without the A1 Brand on.

ORDER AT ONCE.
DAINTIEST PATTERN OUT.

3d. May Blossom & White Rose, "Etienne's."
THE SCENT OF THE SEASON.

Attractively put up, labels bearing photographs of Princess
May and Duke of York. 2/- dozen; 21/- gross.

SHIRLEY BROTHERS,
105 WHITECROSS ST., E.C.

Chemists are invited to apply to the CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION (LIM.) for quotations for the following seasonable lines:

WASHING GLOVES, SELTZOGENES, SPONGE BAGS & BATHING CAPS

(SOME SPECIALLY CHEAP),

PERFUMES, PERFUME ODORATORS,

SALINE, "MAG. CIT.,"

EXT. GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER, &c., &c.

THE CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, LIM.
CURTAIN ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

BLAUD'S PILLS (Best Quality, Soluble Coating).

10-gross Tins, carriage paid, for 4/6. Cash with order.
7-lb Tins (56 gross), carriage paid, for 21/-. Cash with order.

COMP. SULPH. LOZ. (Garrod's Formula) & TABLETS.

4 lbs., carriage paid, for 4/-. Cash with order.
7 lbs., carriage paid, for 6/6. Cash with order.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

JAMES N. DAVIDSON & GRAY, CHEMISTS, DUNDEE.**COFFEE.****THE "ORIGINAL CANISTER" & ROASTED COFFEES**

These Coffees have been before the Public for nearly 50 years,
and are the very best of their kind.

WHITE, FAIRCHILD & CO., 30 Gt. Tower St., E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1847. AGENTS WANTED.

MIKADONThe new
painless Japanese**CORN OINTMENT**

Cure guaranteed or money
refunded. Post free!

D. CHONG, Laboratory

DERBYSHIRE.

Matlock Bath

The only
reliable cure
for corns
known.

Trade 8/6
per dozen,
cash.
Carriage
paid.

**E. H. THIELLAY'S (Registered 1867) EUCALYPTIA.**

From "Eucalyptus Globulus." An authentic regene-
rator of the hair, instantly stopping its falling off, and is
invaluable for hairdressing; a safeguard in epidemic times,
protecting surrounding the respiratory functions from
malarious and vitiated emanations. In Bottles at
2/6, 3/6, 4/6, 7/-, 10/-, &c.

All Wholesale Houses, or direct from

E. H. THIELLAY

Parfumeur-Chimiste, Amersham Park, New Cross, LONDON.

(SHOW ROOMS AT CHARING CROSS HOTEL.)

(2)

**Fletcher's
Hydrobromates**

Supplied in Original Bottles ready for
Patient's use (stamped), to retail at 4/6
each; also in 1-lb. Bottles for Dispensing,
by the Sole Manufacturers:—

Fletcher, Fletcher
& Stevenson,
21 Mincing Lane,
London, E.C.

HAND-PICKED GUM ARABIC.

Wholesale and Export Druggists before buying elsewhere
should apply to

FREDK. FINK & CO.

10 & 11 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C. [2]

"SILVERY WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL"

TRADE MARK.

TOOTH STOPPING**P. A. STEVENS, Surgeon-Dentist,**

72 MANSFIELD ROAD, N.W.,

SOLE PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER.

Registered—No. 8746.

Special Terms to Wholesale Houses for Sheet or Sticks stamped with their own name.
A sample box of 3d. sticks sent post free for 12 stamps. Price list and sample free.

**PRECIPITATED CHALK, WHITEST
PUREST.**

CHEAPEST SELLERS IN THE MARKET.

ALSO CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND OILS.

APPLY TO

AUG. LEVERMORE & CO., 8 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.**Bromley's Gout
& Rheumatic Pills**Established 1801.
WILL CURE.

CHEAPEST.

MOST

PROFITABLE.

Not Sold under

Price on Box.

Send Hand-bill

or Labels.

FREE Printing of Chemists'
own Bills.
48 Sir Thomas's Buildings, Liverpool, Eng.

EADE'S**GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS**

Are the safest and most effectual remedy advertised for

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, AND ALL MUSCULAR PAINS.**GEORGE EADE, 72 GOSWELL RD., E.C.**

Counter Bills and Show Cards on application.

OXONIA

The New Lotion for Rodent Ulcer, Cancer of Tongue, Lips,
Lupus, Ringworm, Varicose Veins, &c.

Retail, 2/6 per Bottle Trade, 23/- per dozen, subject.

THOMAS CHRISTY & CO., 25 Lime Street, LONDON, E.C.**EVERY CHEMIST**

SHOULD STOCK

HEALD'S DOG MEDICINES.

They command a ready sale everywhere.

Address—HEALD, BURNHAM, BUCKS.

FIRST EXTRACT**LEMON OIL,**

Absolutely pure. Nothing finer imported.

5/3 per lb. c.i.f. Hull, London, or Liverpool, delivered as required up to
December, 1893. Special quotations for contracts up to December, 1894.

**MARK LEWIS, 23 Old Corn Exchange, MANCHESTER, and
in LIVERPOOL and LONDON.**

DIRECT AGENT FOR LARGEST CONTINENTAL HOUSES.

NESS & COMPANY, DARLINGTON.

Old-established Manufacturers and Exporters of Insecticidal, Disinfectant,
and Deodorising Preparations (Three Gold Medals for Excellence).

Will send to any address Particulars and Samples of their Powerful

SHEEP DIPS AND DISINFECTANTS.

World's Fair, Chicago, Stand 293. British Section,
Manufacturers' Building.

PRIZE MEDAL,
International
Health Exhibition,
1884.

THE NEW PERMANENT

ENGRAVED WINDOW TABLETS**IN RUBY, BLUE, AMBER, AND OPAL GLASS.**

Send particulars of size, subject matter, and colour, when price for one Tablet and upwards will be sent.

For Proprietary Articles, 100 8x6 Ruby Tablets, £3 15s. 0d.

J. R. CORSAN, The London Sand-blast Works, 58a GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.

TO PREVENT FRAUD, DEMAND BUSINESS CARD FROM TRAVELLERS.

AWARD OF MERIT
International
Sanitary Exhibition,
1881.



POTTERS HERB BEER EXTRACT

**MAKES THE FINEST NON-INTOXICATING
DRINK IN THE MARKET.**

This Purely Botanic Extract is composed of the Best English Herbs including Hops, Dandelion, Horehound, and Gentian.

As a Dinner or Supper Beverage it is unequalled.
Its Tonic & Purifying Properties render it very beneficial
It is now drunk in all parts of the World.

A Sixpenny Bottle will make Eight Gallons of Splendid Botanic Beer. Price 3/6 per dozen. Gross quantities at 3/3 per dozen.

PREPARED ONLY BY
POTTER & CLARKE, LONDON, E.

POPULAR HERBAL PACKETS

("WINGED LION" BRAND).

TONIC HERBS (2d.) for making Herb Beer, 12/- per gross.

HOP TONIC (2d.) makes a splendid medicine 12/- per gross.

BLOOD PURIFYING HERBS (6d.), a splendid combination of alteratives, 3/- per dozen.

INGREDIENTS MAKING JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND.

1/- Packets, 7/- dozen. 6d. packets, 4/- dozen.

MEDICINAL HERBS (1d. packets), 85 varieties 7/- per gross.

CULINARY HERBS (1d. packets), best quality only 7/- "

Supplies of the Pamphlet on "POPULAR HERBAL REMEDIES" sent with all orders, also Show-cards, Bills,

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION POST FREE.

POTTER & CLARKE,

WHOLESALE BOTANIC DRUGGISTS,

5, 6, & 7 RAVEN ROW, ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON, E.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—
"IPECAC LONDON."

ESTABLISHED 1833.

TELEPHONE
No. 4369.

BAISS BROTHERS & CO.

WHOLESALE & EXPORT DRUGGISTS
AND
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

MAKERS OF

CONCENTRATED LIQUORS

SOLID AND LIQUID EXTRACTS, B.P. & U.S.P.,

And all Pharmaceutical Preparations.

OL. LAVAND. "Special."

ESS. LIMONIS. "Special"
1893.

(Imported direct from Sicily.)



PERFUMES. "Special."

SYR. HYPOPHOSPH. CO.
(Neutral and Bright).

Finest Non-Freezing Norwegian Cod-liver Oil (1893). Tasteless Castor Oil. English and Foreign Essential Oils. Extract of Malt and Extract of Malt and Cod-liver Oil. In 8-oz. and 16-oz. Amber Bottles with Artistic Labels.

EUCALYPTUS OIL. "VIRGINIAN" SALAD OIL.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.

JEWRY STREET, LONDON, E.C.

And NEW BROWN STREET MANCHESTER.

"THE QUARTERLY THERAPEUTIC REVIEW,"

A record of all the published **NEW REMEDIES**, is published by us in January, April, July, and October.

A Free Copy Mailed, with Prices Current, on Receipt of Business Card.